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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 75. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 29. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
*31st May	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	600	Woolla..	0000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea ..	1000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	600	Marmora	0500
12th ,,	Himalaya.	700	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	2500
26ht ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	0000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	2500
23rd ,,	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	1000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia	0500

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5.63	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	I. Noma-	5500	1st June.	3th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	5th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	5126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	5153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA..	1695	Fri. 30th May.	*6 a.m.	Direct.
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 5th June	9 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda" 3.172 tons, on Thursday, 5th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 29th May.
* PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July

† Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban
* Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

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29th May, 1913.
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REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 82,500

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junnagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000
Current Account Interest 2 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.
Rates for fixed deposits on application
Money advanced on approved securities
Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director
166

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

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Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
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THE
Bombay Chronicle.

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THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Manmohandas Ramji has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 121 Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and thirty six square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 39, 89, 91, New Nos. 240, 779 and 790, Old Survey No. 566 and New Survey No. 7866 together with the tenaments or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1332 and Street No. 192 and which premises are situate on the South side of the Girgaum Back Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North by the said Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the South by the property of Khanderao Janardhan Engineer and on or towards the West by the property of Manekji Adurji.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1913.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
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Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

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WANTED—For the Dyal Singh College. (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE: pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY: pay up to Rs. 150. (3) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY (for one year at present) pay up to Rs. 150. Candidates selected must join the College on September 15th. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 12th of June Apply with testimonials to T. L VASWANI, Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore. 136.

WANTED—Applications for the Post of BOTANICAL ASSISTANT in the Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces, on Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to the ECONOMIC BOTANIST, Central Provinces, before 1st June, 1913, stating experience in any special line of Botanical works with copies of not more than five recent Testimonials. 505

WANTED—A BANDMASTER for the Band of the Naga Hills Battalion Military Police. Must be a capable conductor and able to train a full Military Band. Terms Rs. 70 per mensem with a chance of a rise to Rs. 100 per mensem if satisfactory, and Free Quarters. All references with Certificates of previous posts held to be made to the COMMANDANT, Military Police, Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam. 506

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WANTED—A DRESSING BOY for the Raja of Dighapatia. Pay according to qualification and usual Food Allowance. None but those who hold First-class Certificates, need apply. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 31st May current. PRIVATE SECRETARY, Girivilash, Darjeeling. 503a

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TO BE LET.—Furnished flat near Apollo Bunder. Four rooms, good offices and kitchen accommodation. Lights and fans. Apply Box No. 515, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,
No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Dantra House" 3rd Floor opposite the Tramway Stable, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dumbwaiters, drawing-room fancy cabinets, teapoys, cabinet ornaments, carpets, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, one Singer sewing machine, one sweet tone, ebonized grand piano, by C. Bechstein, one cottage piano, by Arthur Helison, piano, chairs, music, Canterbury pictures, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, cane chairs, meatsafes, China matting, oil carpet, one handsome strong rubber-tyred Brougham in very good condition.
The property of THOMAS BROMLEY, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Casinath's Bunglow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture of the latest design, drawing room suites, lined silk tapestry, Chesterfield sofas, Chippendale and Louis pattern side and corner cabinets, dining table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumb waiter, almyrahs, leather sofas, lady's writing tables, glass door and revolving book cases, revolving office chair, low and Curzon easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, mirror hatstand, one sweet toned medium size square piano, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, dressing and wash hand tables, teakwood new design single and double bedsteads, rich glass crockery and plated-ware, Hink's and Ditmar's table, hanging and hall lamps, verandah benches, rich Persian carpets, baba tricycle and perambulator, cooking utensils, etc., etc. the property of G. Scrinzi Esq., Professor of Music, and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome, strong English-built, rubber-tyred bicycle wheels boat shape Landau by "Windover" in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels brougham, by "Press" in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, goes in harness and 2 sets of harness.
1 English-built double-seated rubber-tyred Landaulette, by "Windover," painted blue with fine yellow lines, upholstered in blue morocco and cloth with lever brake, lamps, shafts, and rubber mat, nicely varnished and in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Dongri Street.

Suit No. 728 of 1911.

Hajee Esmail Gul Mahomed.....Plff.
vs.
Peerbhai Abdul Husein and others..,Dfts.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the under mentioned properties in separate lots, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, at Dongri Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring one hundred and fifty-four square yards be the same a little more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 793, New No. 6526, Old Survey No. 410, and New Survey No. 2638, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under B. Ward No. 1287, and Street Nos. 228-28, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Dongri Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Ruttonsey Jivandas, and on the South by the property of Ramji Cana.
On the same day, at 5-15 p.m., on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land whereof Mahomed Essak Coway, and Parsi Jivunji Bottlewalla are fazendars, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Dongri Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring thirty-one feet in breath, and seventy-five feet in length, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the Syed Mukri Street, on the West by the said Dongri Street, on the North by the house of Ora Sallaybhai Jafferji, and on the South by the house of Ora Tajbhoy Bodabhoy, and which said messuage and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B. Ward No. 1143, and Street Nos. 117, 25.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HOOZARIA STREET.

Suit No. 381 of 1912.

Fakirudin Amirudin.
Vs.
Shaik Oosman Bin Mohamed Rafi.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mongaldas, attorneys for the plaintiff, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th proximo, sell by public auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—
All that piece or parcel of Government ground situate on the East side of Hoozaria Street, in the Registration subdistrict and without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1909 sq. yds. and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1261, New No. 8425, Old Survey No. 1: 2422 and New Survey No. 1: 3868 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1: 212, Street Nos. 161-163 and 165 and bounded on the East by Sweeper's passage, on the West by Hoozaria Street, on the North by the property now or late of Haji Sulleman bin Niyab Mohamed, on the South by the premises belonging to the Estate of the late Tannizuddin.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas, solicitors at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 28th May, 1913. 254

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT

AUCTION SALE OF 525 TONS LINSEED.

Under instructions from Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), on account of the following defaulting purchasers in the godown belonging to Seth Lakhamsey Nupoo, between Kalyan and Poona Street, opposite the Prince's Dock.
On account and at the risk of Nensookdas Rampartap:—
425 tons Linseed in lots of 25 tons each.
On account and at the risk of Dewkarandas Ramkoomar:—
50 Tons Linseed in lots of 25 tons each.
On account and at the risk of Gambhirchand Kedarnath:—
50 tons Linseed in lots of 25 tons each.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY, the 1st June, at 2-50 p.m. (S.T.).

On SUNDAY, the 1st June, at 2-50 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Byculla; in the compound of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Iron Works, opposite the Police Hospital, (on the Tramway line), valuable and handsome English and Indian made furniture by Mackenzie and others—rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, sliding dining tables, chairs, mirror back sideboard, writing table, velvet and tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, corner cabinets, marble topped tables, sweet-toned grand iron framed cottage piano, Chippendale teapoys, Jardiniers, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and hanging presses, chest of drawers, rich table ornaments, China vases, velvet-piled carpets, Singapore cane furniture, refrigerator ice-box, Singer sewing machine, wearing apparel, carved furniture, Siwaji water filter, cooking stove, copper pots, rubber tyred cabriolette, fast Arab horse, garden plants in tubs and pots and gold and silver jewelleries, etc.
The property of the late Mr. David Smith of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas (Byculla Iron Works). and others.
N.B. Garden plants will be sold at 5 p.m. (S.T.)
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th May, 1913. 251

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Show Rooms, next to the Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank, on Esplanade Road, Fort.
296 pairs ladies' and gents' English and American boots and shoes of latest style and fashion in different sizes.
The above will be sold each pair singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th May, 1913. 257

"PRASANNA'S OTTO JASMIN."
The best of its kind in India.
Put up in fancy nickel cases.
PRICE RS. 1-4-0 PER PHIAL.
C. PRASANNA & Coy.,
High Class Perfumers,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Also can be had from:—
K. LAKSHMAN ROW,
C/o. The Bombay Chronicle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.
Prices compare favourably with local rates.
K. JONES & Co.,
46, PRINCE BUILDINGS,
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
6-30 & 10 p.m.
GEORGIE CORLASS
AND
HARRY QUINING BOROUGH
With an entirely new Programme.
Our Great Film:
SARAH BERNHARDT
AS
"QUEEN BESS."
WIFFLES.

Rowlands' Kalydor
Makes your skin soft and smooth.
You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use
Rowland's Kalydor
"For Your Skin."
This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.
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TYPEWRITERS
All Makes as good as New.
From Rs. 70 upwards.
THREE YEARS' GUARANTEE.
REPAIRS—A Speciality.
UNVALA & Co.,
36, Churchgate Street.
BOMBAY.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.
Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY HAIR?
That's the all important question to everyone.
Is your hair getting thin? Is it becoming grey? Is it getting brash, coarse, and hard to comb or dress?
Then answer the question to your own satisfaction by securing a bottle of
KAMINIA OIL (Re. 1.)
Keeps the scalp and the important underlying tissues in a healthy condition, thereby carrying off the impure matter which causes all your hair trouble. Delicately perfumed.
Price Re. 1 per bottle. V. P. extra.
Can be had from all Druggists.
Sole Agents:—
ANGLO INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY,
Market, BOMBAY.

TRAFALGAR-SQ. TUMULT.

"FREE-SPEECH" AND VIOLENCE.

ATTEMPT TO RUSH THE POLICE.

Following a dull and peaceful opening a "Right to Speak" meeting organised by the Free Speech League and held in Trafalgar-square on May 4, was continued in chaos and concluded in disorder.

Deliberately stimulated and encouraged by a number of irresponsible Socialists on the plinth of the Nelson Column the disorderly element in the huge crowd rushed at the police, and for nearly an hour there were free fights between the police and the mob.

Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. Saunders, and other responsible officials tried in vain to stop the inciting cries from the plinth and the mad rushes of the crowd, and soon the police were compelled to hit out in self-defence. They did not draw their batons, but they made good use of their fists.

Seven arrests, and as many attempted rescues increased the excitement. Policemen's helmets were knocked off, one constable's horse fell down, and amid deep-throated roars from angry men and shrill screams from Suffragettes, the reinforced police got the upper hand, and the trade unionists, Socialists, and Suffragettes folded up their banners and stole away.

BEGINNING OF THE RIOT.

The trouble began by an excited Socialist endeavouring to address the crowd from the south side of the plinth facing Westminster. Superintendent Wells and his men were keeping this side clear in order that traffic could pass eastward and westward. The man was warned not to persist in his speech, but ignoring the warning he persisted and was dragged away. A fellow-Socialist who went to his assistance was knocked off the plinth and fell on the pavement, injuring his elbow.

"Oh, the police! The murderers! The Cossacks!" screamed a Suffragette, waving a W. S. P. U. banner.

"Three cheers for the revolution," shouted the Socialist who had begun the disturbance.

"Come on, lads, never mind the police. Rush 'em," shouted other red-tied enthusiasts from the safety of the plinth. Taking this advice the crowd dashed at the dozen policemen guarding the south side of the plinth and pinned them against the stone base. Keeping their tempers, the police pushed back the crowd. Again and again the constables were hurled against the plinth, and again and again they drove the crowd back.

All the time men and women wearing scarves and red rosettes were shouting from the plinth, abusing the police and encouraging the crowd. Mounted officers rode up from their station behind the Admiralty and the fight surged from south to east. Cursing and yelling, the mob were driven back, the police striking right and left with their fists.

The crowd on the plinth broke out into the Socialist song "We'll Keep the Red Flag Flying," and while they sang the fights were continued from west to north and from north to east.

BABIES ON THE PLINTH.

Two women, crying and shrieking, were dragged from the midst of the mob and hoisted to the safety of the plinth, where other women with babies took refuge.

A young Suffragette siezed a militant flag, and waving it energetically shrieked "I'm going to keep the flag flying. No 'copper' can make me put it down." The flag was torn from the staff and the girl waved the remnants.

"The traffic must pass," said Mr. Saunders to his disorderly supporters.

"Let the traffic go to—" was the fierce response. "We are here for free speech."

The Rev. C. A. Wills, who had carried a banner from the East End, also tried to calm the crowd, but he was unheeded. Mrs. Despard came to the south side of the plinth, where she was greeted with a recognising roar, but Mr. Keir Hardie led her away.

Two Suffragettes advised the crowd to make a demonstration in Downing-street, "or to McKenna's, we know his address."

Mr. Keir Hardie was urged by the police to quieten the mob, and speaking from the south side of the plinth he told the crowd that the organisers of the meeting had given the usual undertaking not to speak from more than three sides, and they wanted to keep good faith with the authorities. "We do not want a row. Take my advice and go home."

The mob took no more notice of him than they had done of the police, and they shouted their battle cries, sang their war songs, and made spasmodic dashes at the police.

DEFIANCE OF POLICE.

While the riot was at its height Suffragettes passed on motor-omnibuses. They were standing up, holding contents bill of "Votes for Women" and the "Suffragette" and shouting defiance at the police.

When the police were making arrests the mob tried to drag the mounted police from their horses, but without success. Particularly vindictive was the attitude of the mob towards Superintendent Wells, who, seated on his horse, sat smiling and calmly making notes.

Eluding the vigilance of the police on the plinth, another Socialist endeavoured to address the crowd from the south side, but he was dragged back by the collar. His fellows on the plinth, together with the Suffragettes, poured abuse on the police, shouting "Cowards, dirty dogs, Cossacks." One Suffragette struck an Inspector with her banner, but he merely took it from her and smiled.

By this time one of the largest crowds ever seen in Trafalgar-square had assembled. The police placed the number at fully 30,000. On all sides there was a dense mass of people. The steps of the National Gallery were crowded, as were the steps of St. Martin's Church. The approaches to Whitehall and Northumberland-avenue were also densely packed. But the disturbance was confined to the front rows surrounding the plinth. These people, who were welcomed as "Lansbury's Lambs," had marched from the East End with bands playing and banners flying. The banners bore such inscriptions as "Poplar, Bow, and Bromley will have the right of speech. Remember Trafalgar-square, 1887."

"RELEASE THE PRISONERS."

There was also a black flag borne by Suffragettes with the words, "Release the prisoners," and a large number of purple, green, and white banners. With the bands playing the "Marseillaise," the procession formed round the plinth, and it was then recognised by the police that their numbers were inadequate to deal with the crowd should disturbance break out, and reinforcements were sent for.

For a long time the crowd listened peaceably to speeches from Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., and Mrs. Despard. Beyond one slight incident when the police tried to prevent a Suffragette climbing on to the plinth from the west side, there was no disturbance, and there would have been none without the rash and unauthorised attempt to address the crowd from the south side of the plinth.

The police arrested seven men, who were charged either at Cannon-row police station or at Bow-street with wilful obstruction and assaulting the police and they were fined.

ANIMALS THAT NEVER DIE.

PECULIARITIES OF THE LOWER ORGANISMS.

Probably no field of scietific investigation is more fascinating than that which deals with the length of life of unicellular forms of protoplasm. Weismann's theory that death did not necessarily follow life, but arose through the process of natural selection, has in a measure been proved to be true, at least with regard to the very lowest forms of life. The paramoecium or "slipper animalcule," for instance, is able to live on indefinitely, and is endowed with potential immortality. Why these minute animals are thus endowed with a deathless existence while sentient man is doomed to face the terrors of the grave is made clear by a report from the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station written by Professor M. D. Pearl.

"The paramoecium is an organism which has long been used by biologists in a great variety of experiments, and is consequently very well known. A culture of these animals kept in a laboratory shows that the individuals at intervals divide. Then there will come a period when many will unite with each other. Microscopic examination shows that in this conjugation there is an exchange of nuclear material so that each animal receives into its body or cell a part of the animal with which it mated. Conjugation always seems to occur when the culture is in a run-down condition; that is, when the environment in which the paramoecia are living becomes more or less unsuitable to their existence.

"Cannot paramoecia live on for ever, then, merely dividing when the cell has attained its full size? In other words, are not the lowest forms of life potentially immortal, as Weismann claimed them to be? Professor L. L. Woodruff, of Yale University, has proved that Weismann was right in his contention. He found that under favourable conditions—when the organisms were not too crowded, and the culture medium was changed frequently and kept free from bacteria—paramoecium would live apparently indefinitely. Five years ago he started an experiment with a single individual in an environment best suited to produce healthy, vigorous animals. Since that time this single cell of protoplasm has passed through 3500 generations without at any one time passing through the stage of conjugation. And as the animals in the line of descent become older, they show no diminishing of their vital powers. In fact, they are in a more vigorous condition to-day than they were five years ago.

"No doubt all of us have a lurking desire to live as long as paramoecium, and wonder why it is that if such simple forms can apparently live on for ever death must come to higher animals. If we could take on the simple structure and vital economy of the unicellular organisms we would stand a chance for continuous life, but just because of our specialisation there cannot be a perpetual existence. When one part gives out, other parts must suffer, and finally the entire system succumbs. The penalty of our highly developed organisation is death."

Third and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through.

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on 09 April, 2017

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan and Rawalpindi. Temperature is in excess except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Agra and Jhansi. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and west Rajputana, Jacobabad recording a maximum temperature of 124° F. in the shade.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and Cutch and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Indore and damper at Neemuch and Ahmedabad. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar records a heavy rainfall of 2·84″. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the south Konkan and lightly clouded in the north Konkan. Humidity is in excess in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern and central districts of the Bombay Deccan; Poona has had 0·24″, Bijapur 0·41″ and Belgaum 0·26″. Skies are clear or light clouded in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Thunder-storms have again given nearly general rain in the central and southern districts of the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of the Madras Deccan. On the north Madras Coast, Masulipatam reports moderate rainfall associated with a thunderstorm. Seas have become moderate at Cochin and continue so at Colombo. Nearly general and at most stations fairly heavy, rain has fallen on the West Coast of the Peninsula as far north as Karwar. These facts and the variable winds on the Malabar Coast would seem to indicate that some change is probably taking place in the south-east Arabian Sea.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and the adjacent parts of the Konkan and some thunder-storms in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Mysore. A few dust-storms are possible in the south United and the north-east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Since 1st November to date	Variation, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (26th)	96·3	78·5	87	..	6·31	—4·65
Jask	93 8	81·3	92	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Do. (26th)	96·8	87·6	77	..	5·50	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	115·3	87·0	29	..	1·44	—3·52
Rawalpindi	110·4	75·6	27	..	6·00	—5·37
Lahore	111·4	82·2	43	..	6·66	+2·28
Sirsa	113·3	86·0	28	..	6 61	+4·02
Ambala	103·5	78·0	52	.	11·20	+4·80
Delhi	107·0	85·3	31	..	2 89	—0·85
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	111·5	86·5	23	..	3·65	+1·38
Mainpuri	107·8	81·6	41	..	5·32	+2·52
Jhansi	111·8	85·5	16	..	2·55	+0·33
Cawnpore	106 2	82·9	63	..	6·46	+4·09
Allahabad	103·6	82·5	48	..	5·37	+2·89
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	124·1	82·8	42	..	0·44	—0·95
Karachi	89·0	78·5	81	..	1·27	—0·36
Ajmer	106·1	87·2	30	..	2·38	+0·38
Jaipur	110·2	83·1	27	..	1·61	—0·51
Kotah	112·1	90·6	17	..	3·49	+1·80
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	106·5	78·0	63	..	0·60	—0·60
Dwarka	89·8	81 2	79	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	86·6	80·8	85	..	0·03	—0·49
Rajkot	106·1	75·8	68	..	0·48	—0·22
Bhavnagar						
Para.	105·5	83·8	67	..	0·44	—0·36
Surat	102·4	81·6	79	..	3·59	+3·13
Ahmedabad	108·1	82 2	73	..	0·48	0·00
Deesa	110·3	75·9	54	..	0·93	+0·25
Neemuch	107·9	79·5	72	..	3·91	+2·65
Indore	104·6	80·1	39	..	5·32	+4·02
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	107·3	81·3	24	..	8·80	+4·78
Saugor	105·3	80·1	27	..	4·59	+1·90
Hoshangabad	111·1	80 4	45	..	4·54	+2·25
Khandwa	109·2	84·6	39	..	5·96	+4·41
Akola	109·2	85·5	35	..	1·81	—0·56
Amraoti	107·3	82·3	40	..	1·17	—1·46
Nagpur	105·6	78·8	40	..	3 72	+0·19
Chanda	102·5	84·0	38	..	6·29	+2·29
Raipur	108·3	82 9	43	..	4·80	+1·21
KONKAN—						
Bombay	94·0	83·4	72	..	3·62	+2·60
Ratnagiri	91·8	80·9	70	..	11·55	+10·28
Mormugao	91·0	78·7	93	0·04	4·21	+1·15
Karwar	88·7	74·0	92	2·84	7·83	+3·88
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	106·9	74·1	52	0·0	5·34	+3·70
Ahmednagar	100·1	71·0	71	0·07	1·57	—0·62
Poona	98·5	75·8	74	0·24	5·21	+2·49
Sholapur	100·8	76·6	62	..	2·57	—0·36
Bijapur	100·2	71·3	75	0·41	4·85	+1·65
Belgaum	89·8	70·5	81	0·26	3·72	—2·25
Aurangabad	102·9	76·2	62	..	2 10	—0·09
Nizamabad (Indur).	105·4	80·7	48	..	3·59	+0·56
Hyderabad	101·3	77·2	69	..	3·45	—0·40
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91·8	78·8	85	0·10	7·04	—2·59
Calicut	89·3	77·1	71	1·37	10·1	—11·61
Cochin	91·2	74·2	34	3·05	13·60	+10·94
Colombo	87·0	76·5	91	1·02	58·34	
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96·8	75·2	84	0·45	3·24	—5·34
Bellary	100·5	72·3	77	0·71	6·23	+1·11
Cuddapah	106·5	79·5	66	..	11·64	+4·91
Madras	95·5	83·0	72	..	13·39	—8·63
Bangalore	92·3	68·3	84	0·05	4·53	—4·50
Coimbatore	95·4	73·8	82	..	15·49	+5·83
Trichinopoly	97·1	80·3	61	..	13·87	—0·18
Negapatam	97 2	82·2	77	..	27·34	—4·63

SCIENCE IN FARMING.

The advantages of scientific farming are being taught by the United States Government in an eminently practical manner, says a New York correspondent. Railway wagons fitted up as lecture rooms are being sent all over the country, and are shunted at convenient centres. Farmers are then invited to attend lectures and demonstrations by expert agriculturists, who deal with the characteristics of the soil in the immediate neighbourhood and the methods of cultivating it to the best advantage. In addition, agricultural colleges have been established from Amherst to San Francisco, where courses in every department of agriculture can be followed and the latest inventions and processes studied. A profuse distribution of pamphlet literature is also being made.

The whole cost of this "higher education" in farming is being borne by the Department of Agriculture, whose aim is to replace the present rule of thumb methods by scientific knowledge that shall increase tenfold the present yield from the 80,000,000 acres of farm lands in America.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 27th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. ..	inches 29·733
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 88·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	,, 81·0
Dew Point	.. .. ..	,, 78·7
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	,, 0·738
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	.. .. ..	2·6
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 94·0
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	,, 83·2

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight NNW, WNW

Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight .. .. miles 131

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8·45 a. m., Standard Time on the 28th May 1913 was 29·970 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8·45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	May.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.	29	m 5	58	23	2
		6	3 a	25	1
Fri.	30	m 7	14	23	9
		6	58 a	25	1
Sat.	31	m 8	23	24	6
		7	51 a	25	2
	June.				
Sun.	1	m 9	15	25	6
		8	41 a	25	5
Mon.	2	m 9	58	26	9
		9	28 a	25	9
Tues.	3	m 10	39	27	5
		10	13 a	26	0

1913		Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	May	h.	m.	f.	in.
Thurs.	29	0	31	19	11
		11	37	20	8
Fri.	30	m 1	15	19	4
		0	58 a	20	10
Sat.	31	m 1	55	18	7
		2	3 a	20	8
	June.				
Sun.	1	m 2	33	17	9
		2	55 a	20	5
Mon.	2	3	10	16	11
		3	44 a	20	2
Tues.	3	m 3	47	16	2
		4	30 a	19	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
29. (Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.
30. (Fri.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.
31. (Sat.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.
June.		
1. (Sun.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12 m.
2. (Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12 m.
3. (Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon, May 20, 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10 h. 7·3 m. P. M.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 27.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £66½. Copper Braziers £82; Yellow Metal 7⅛.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-3¾ sellers; July, August; opened firmer, closed quieter. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-6 nominal; June; neglected. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-4½ sellers: May; 9-9 sellers; October, December; opened firmer and closed quieter. E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-9½ sellers; June, August; steady and quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-1½ June value; 10-10½ July, December value. Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-3 June value; 11 July, December value. Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta 12-1½ June, value; 11-10½ July, December value. Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-3 June value; 12 July, December value. Firm, but nothing doing.

Seeds.—Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 85½ ex-ship 50½; May, June; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship 51½; June, July; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs, ex-ship 46½; May, June; Hamburg; sellers canal; dull. Linseed Bombay, 416 lbs. ex-ship 45½, May, June; Antwerp; done canal; quiet, but steady. Linseed Calcutta 44½; April, June; London; done; steady Linseed. Argentine (La Plata) 42, May, June; Antwerp; sellers canal. Bombay Cottonseed 6-10; May, June; Hull; nearest value; quiet but steady.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38; May, June; London; done canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅝; May, June; London; value canal; quiet but steady.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9; May, June; sellers steady.

South American Wheat.—Rozario Santa F. E. 62 lbs. 36¼; June, July; buyers; steady.

Australian Wheat.—South Australian 38; May; sellers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

May 29.

339 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "C" Company Class Firing on Sunday the 1st proximo. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 A.M.

340 Parade.—All recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters as 6-30 P.M. on Friday the 30th Instant. Dress,—Mufti.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

Consols 2½ per cent.	74 15/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·21½
Rentes 3 per cent.	85
Berlin Cheques on London	20·42½
Bar Silver Spot	27 11/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	27 15/16

Closing tone of Silver:—Fair caused by India and China selling.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	61 5/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1/3 ⅞
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89 ½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4⅝
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7/9
Interest day to day loans	2⅝
Interest 7 day market loans	3
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£175,000

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 28.

The Government Paper Market maintained a firm tone to-day, and fluctuated slightly in the vicinity of Rs. 96-5. The opening rate was Rs. 96-5, it declined to Rs. 96-4-6, but again improved to Rs. 96-5-6 at which it closed for 30th May delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood at anna one higher.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102-10.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a firm tone to-day though at the close owing to covering of profits and the nearness of the settlement the rates receded a few points.

David and Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 521½ and Rs. 526½ but closed at Rs. 517-8 and Rs. 521¼ for June respectively.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,515 in the beginning for June but afterwards declined to Rs. 1,495.

Standards were placed at prices varying from Rs. 1,360 to Rs. 1,375.

Kohinoor stood steady at Rs. 802-8 for June.

Suns were placed at Rs. 136-4 for June.

Swans declined to Rs. 293-12 for June.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference Shares were placed in lots at Rs. 172-8 and Rs. 173.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 205-8.

Bank of India Shares were in demand at Rs. 68-8 for June.

Sind Light Ry. Shares were placed at Rs. 141.

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference Shares declined to Rs. 275.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	—— ,,
Total Day's Imports	25,000 ,,

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier, moderate business.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Quie, with a limited enquiry.

Mid. Americans	6·70 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·95 d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·62 Oct. 11·09
New York Official noon call.	July 11·64 Oct. 11·13
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·05 Oct. 11·21

Months.	Closing Prices. Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·46	6·47
J. J.	6·44	6·45
J. A.	6·40	6·41
A. S.	6·39	6·31
S. O.	6·16	6·17
O. N.	6·08	6·09
N. D.	6·05	6·06
D. J.	6·04	6·05
J. F.	6·03	6·04
M. A.	6·05	6·06

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	20,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·47	6·49
J. J.	6·44	6·45
J. A.	6·41	6·42
A. S.	6·31	6·32
S. O.	6·17	6·19
O. N.	6·09	6·12
N. D.	6·06	6·08
D. J.	6·05	6·07
J. F.	6·04	6·57

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

Grey Shirtings 39″ by 37½-38 yards. 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	7/9
,, ,, 44″ by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8/5
White Nainsooks 28″ by 18 yards, 16 by 13 to 16—15 lbs Range	3/1
,, Mulls 28″ by 18 yards, 14 by 12 Green Ends	2/2¾
Shirtings 32/33″ by 42 yards Liepman's No. 1500	12/6¼
Cloth Gunnis's 36″ G. 20 cif	13-8½
40's Bannermills Twist	10⅞
Geo. Mayall's Yarns	11
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool	6-9/32
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers
Months	June July
Water Twist American 30's	10¼
,, ,, ,, 40's	11¾
Mule ,, ,, 40's	11
,, ,, ,, 50's	12¼
,, ,, Egyptian 40's	14¾
,, ,, ,, 50's	16½
,, ,, ,, 60's	18

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings":—Fair demand but not much doing.

"Cloths".—Quiet, prices firm:

Weft American 54's	11¾
,, Egyptian 80's	18½
Tone "Yarns"	Steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12¼
Twist 32's "W.T.C."	10¾
,, 32's "B"	10½
,, 36's "W.T.C."	10¾
,, 36's "B"	11
,, 42's	12
,, American 60's	16¾
,, Egyptian 60's	17¾
,, ,, 80's	21½

London and New York advices yet unreceived.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000

Futures at New York, July, 11·64. Previous closing price 11·62.

Futures at New York, October, 11·15. Previous closing price 11·09.

Declined early owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 12·00. Previous price 12·0.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 7/16. Previous price 12 7/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans, July, 12·08. Previous price 12·02.

Futures at New Orleans, Oct, 11·28. Previous price 11·19.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11¼

Demand Bills 4·86½.

Silver Commercial Bars 60.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

May 28.

There was a moderate inquiry by shippers for Japan for ready choice lots of Broach cotton. All other styles are neglected. Shippers for Europe bought Oomras and Bengal descriptions. Local mills bought Westerns, Kathiawar and Oomra styles.

Liverpool opener is better by 2 points than what it was due. One of our New York friends telegraphs as under: "More land planted in cotton than last year by 4¾ per cent. Condition 85 per cent. We think it is a good time to sell" whereas one of our Liverpool friends wires as "Bureau expected Monday. Market will be guided by weather. Popular estimate 81 per cent." It seems the forecast of the next Bureau report due here on Tuesday next ranges between 81 and 85 per cent.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	235	230	..	Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	Do.
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	238	232	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	238	231	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	237	230	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	250	240	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	4	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	283	275	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee,	279	271	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	274	266	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	268	260	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	260	252	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	263	255	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	287	281	275	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	253	243	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	284	Do.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	275	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	283	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	285	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	286	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore	..	..	274	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	282	..
G. Bajjpu	..	..	..	..

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

In the exchange market to-day the selling rates are weaker and most of the banks are quoting telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4d., on demand being mentioned at 1s. 4-1/32d. London discounts are reported higher. Government Paper was sold this afternoon at Rs. 96-6 to Rs. 96-7 and for small lots at Rs. 96-10 to Rs. 96-11.

In the share market coal investments lost some of yesterday's activity and the prices are a shade easier. Tea shares were mentioned more for the purpose of arriving at a basis of value however after a long period of inactivity than with the object of effecting actual business.

The local piece goods market does not wear a pleasing aspect from merchants' point of view. The bazar has undoubtedly overbought and any extensive business seems impossible for the present. Cotton is however steady. Makers seem firm in their ideas and values will doubtless be firm for some time to come. If stocks can be appreciably lowered during the next two or three months the new crop may bring cheaper fibre, and we may then anticipate substantial forward buying. Dhooties are quiet, but stocks are not large in this department and enquiries show the position is a healthy one. Yarn values are lower, and there is no demand worth mentioning. Local stocks of grey shirtings are accumulating and prices show a tendency to slightly decline.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	68½
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	7
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6½ o/o	12·
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10,	..	6½ o/o	12½
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	66/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282·
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15.	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	905
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	242½
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	140
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	535
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	295
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2155
China	Mar.-Sep.	50	815
Ch oi Silk	..	20	435
Co..ba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,460
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	40	710XD
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5	115
Currimbhoy	do.	12-8	287·8
David	May-Nov.	20	517½
Edward Sassoon	..	8	195
Emperor Edward	..	25	500
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	521¼
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,650
Finlay Mills	..	15	375
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	112½
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	102½XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	152½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	145XD
Jewraj Baloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,335
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug	25	795
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1345·
Madhowji Dharamsi.	June-Dec	75	1,496
Madras United	June-Dec	60	2,650
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,215
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	360
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	247½
New City of Bombay.	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,070
Phœnix	Jan.-July	7½	160
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,360
Sun	Oct.	..	136½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	292½
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,732½
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,450
Union Mill	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton	..	Nil.	465
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	6o/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	98
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	No e	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Au e	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Port	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	90
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	137½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	132½
Khangaum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn.	..	7½	100
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20
Mercantile Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	880
New Berar	Oct.	45	525
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P.	..

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25	24-9
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35	31-5
40	36-11
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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DAVIS.—At Meerut, May 11th, the wife of Major W. Davis, R.A.M.C., of a daughter.
MACLAGAN.—At Rookwood, Simla, May 13th, to Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Maclagan, a son.
LEE-HART.—On the 20th May, at Southampton, England, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lee-Hart, a daughter.
CONGREVE.—May 14th, at Uplands, Coonoor, the wife of C. R. T. Congreve, of Castlecroft Estate, Valparai P. O., of a son.
McCALL.—At Clifton, Bristol, May 14th, the wife of Frank W. McCall, F.W.D., of a son.
ROBERTSON.—At 4 May Road, Hastings, May 13th, the wife of A. Robertson, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARTLETT—WOODWARD.—At Sialkot, May 10th, by Registrar, Walter James Bartlett, son of D. James Bartlett, of Martock, Somerset, to Violet Abigial Woodward, daughter of the late Chas. Liddell and Mrs. Liddell of Mussoorie.

DEATHS.

STEWART.—On the 5th May, at 76, Harold-road, Margate, Florence Edith Keith, the dearly loved elder daughter of Major and Mrs. J. H. R. Stewart, aged 13 years and 8 months.
GOUDGE.—On the 8th May, at the Bouchard Clinique, Marseilles, Esther Alice, the wife of J. E. Goudge, Indian Civil Service.
GAMBIN.—At Khargpur, B. N. Ry., May 8th, Lewin, the dearly beloved son of Mrs. and Mr. Jules Gambin, age 20 years.
HASTINGS-PRICE.—At Jubbulpore, on the 19th May, 1913, from heart failure, Ethel Blanche, the beloved wife of Clifford Hastings-Price, District and Additional Sessions Judge, Khandwa, and eldest child of John and Julia Upshon.—(English papers please copy.)
FISCHER.—On the 22nd May, at Bangalore, John Frederick Fischer, General, R.E., Retired, from paralysis, aged 85, son of the late Colonel Fischer, R. E., and grandson of the late Marquis Von Vischer, formerly of the British Diplomatic Service.
GROVE.—May 15th, at Wooligooly, Suntikoppa, Coorg, Caroline Grove, widow of Robert Welsh Grove, late of Coonoor, Nilgiris, and youngest daughter of the late Major Woodward, 32nd M.I., in her 75th year.

PUBLICE ENGAGMENTS.

To-Day.

Special Vacation Sitting of the Bombay High Court: Urgent Criminal work.
Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.
Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.

Friday, May 30.

Arrival of the English Mail.

Saturday, May 31.

Departure of the English Mail.
Balloting for an elective trustee for the Port of Bombay begins 10-30 a.m., at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Last Day for receiving nominations to fill vacancy in the Fort Ward on the Bombay Corporation.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 29th 1913.

THE NEW IMPERIALISTS.

India is keenly interested in any discussion bearing upon the sharing of responsibilities between England and the several units of the Empire. When Lord Grey, therefore, in Mail week, discoursed with his wonted eloquence on how to bring about an organic union between England and the Dominions, we eagerly turned to his speech for some light on the subject. We have been disappointed. Lord Grey talks grandiloquently of some form of organic union being essential to the maintenance of the Empire, and he imagines two great centripetal forces driving the component parts into this organic union. One is the desire for self-preservation, or the pressure of material interests, and the other is the higher and more ennobling influence of growing self-respect. We imagine that so fervent an apostle of Imperialism would readily allow that India desires self-preservation, or is subject to the pressure of material interests in common with the other parts of the Empire. But the context shows that Lord Grey has no conception of India having any business to think of self-preservation, or of its material interests. On the subject of the higher and more ennobling influence of growing self-respect, Lord Grey talks a great deal in connection with the self-governing units, and says not so much as a word about India. Lord Grey claims to belong to the most serious school of modern Imperialists. He dismisses the notion of an organic union based on inter-Imperial free trade, which the older advocates of Imperial Federation believed in, as wholly inadmissible. It seems "the rising generation" of Imperialists, who are also the most serious school, hold the settled view "that the Executive responsible to the peoples of the self-governing Dominions and the United Kingdom should be responsible for foreign affairs, for Imperial defence, and for the administration of India and the non-self-governing Dependencies of the Crown." This is very good of Lord Grey. He is for handing over to the executive of the self-governing dominions and the United Kingdom all responsibility for foreign affairs, Imperial defence and the administration of India. That seems quite definite. There is something more definite and even more interesting. The powers of the glorified Executive responsible to the peoples of the self-governing Dominions and the United Kingdom are to be limited in such a way that "it should have no power to interfere with the Customs duties which the various self-governing units of the Empire might wish to levy. It was recognized that each unit must be free to levy its revenue required for Imperial purposes in its own way."

Let us briefly analyse the ideas of this exponent of the most serious school of modern Imperialists. To begin with, the Indian Executive is defecated to a pure transparency as far as foreign affairs, Imperial defence and the "administration" of the country itself are concerned. The Executive of the Colonies and the United Kingdom will look after all these little, unconsidered trifles for the benefit of the Indian people and in lieu of the Indian Executive. But there is something else. The Executive of the Colonies and the United Kingdom shall have no power to interfere with the customs duties which the various self-governing units might deem fit to levy. That is to say, England shall not interfere with the customs duties of Canada, or Canada with those of Australia, and neither with those of England. But the Executive of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, acting in conjunction with that of the United Kingdom, shall have the power to interfere with the Customs duties of India, because India is not a self-governing unit! Indeed, India has no material interests of her own to protect, and, equally obviously, she has neither part nor lot in that movement of growing self-respect which is driving all the parts of the Empire into some form of organic union Lord Grey conceives of. It is sad to think that what claims to be the most serious school of modern Imperialists should indulge in these fantastic day-dreams of an Imperial Union in which India is relegated to the position of a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water for others. Imperialists claim a monopoly of the imaginative faculty which made Dante dream his dream of a universal empire of which the supreme monarch had no selfish aims, for he had nothing to desire. But our Imperialists can only dream of a universal empire in which the instinct of self-preservation or the material interests of an important portion of that Empire shall be wholly sacrificed, or at any rate effectively subordinated, to the rest. For ourselves, we are quite content to let the movement Lord Grey so eloquently defends go forward. When the executive of Australia seriously harbours the ambition to interfere with the Customs duties of India, we may be sure that India will be within a measurable distance of the realisation of some sort of self-government, comparable in form and substance to that the Colonies enjoy to-day. We sincerely wish every success to Lord Grey and to all other modern Imperialists whom it may concern. Their success will necessarily involve India's gain, for, then, India will come striding to the front, her united peoples claiming to be raised to the status of the self-governing units of to-day. The eagerness of the Colonies to manipulate Indian Customs duties fills us with no concern. We would rather encourage them to try.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Sir Edward Grey is becoming impatient with the "peace" delegates, whose one aim seems to be not to bring about peace. There is clearly nothing to wrangle over: the clauses of the treaty of peace have already been drawn up, and the only thing that remains for the peace delegates is to sign, or—leave. That, in effect, is what Sir Edward Grey appears to have been telling the delegates. It is the Greek delegate who is disposed to hold back, for the proposed settlement of the southern frontier of Albania is contrary to Greek interest. That may be so: indeed, it is so. But the delimitation of Albania, as exactly agreed on by the powers must be accepted by all concerned—by Montenegro, no less than by Greece. The time for controversy is gone by. The triumph of the Concert is complete, and it is evident that to permit every little pettifogging objection to bar the way to a speedy settlement is derogatory to the Concert, besides being a source of danger to peace. The significance of Sir Edward Grey's plain hint to the delegates will, it is to be hoped, not be lost on them. Europe is impatient for a settlement; and if the Balkan States—they no longer deserve the appellation of "Allies"—are wise, they will readily accept a situation they can no longer control.

BAITING THE BAR.

The "Pioneer" sees no use for lawyers. It seems that the power of the courts in India to control the bar has not developed *pari passu* with the power of the bar to control the courts. This strange inversion of authority fills the "Pioneer" with apprehension. What it all means, or is intended to lead to, is by no means clear. What is wrong is apparently this: That in the days before the codes, settlement officers, disguised as fiscal administrators, wielded enormous powers and investigated and decided titles to property, and did it all without the assistance of lawyers. The main point, it will be noticed, is that all this tremendous judging took place without these pestilential lawyers. Those were the great days of "judicial invention". But the "Pioneer" is somewhat unfair in its presentment of the case, for not only were there no lawyers, but no laws. In the early days of annexation, when rights in property were in a state of chaos, and there were neither substantive nor adjective laws, so-called settlement officers settled things by the simple methods of "judicial invention". It is not necessary to inquire into the quality of this settlement; it must, at the best, have been rough-and-ready settlement, when, as the "Pioneer" says, the judges "relied on themselves and not on the bar". The "Pioneer", which professes a penchant for this kind of "justice", glories in the fact that the settlement officer was not dependent on a bar, which is apt to atrophy the faculty of "judicial invention". With the coming of laws and lawyers, the courts have become "un-enterprising", because they do no more inventing. The worst of the lawyers is, that their coming has interposed a barrier to direct intercourse with and knowledge of the people on the part of the bureaucracy. All which seems very sad. As we have said, what this particular screed is intended to lead to is by no means clear. This abuse of lawyers is not edifying. Lawyers there will be where there are laws. One might just as reasonably abuse the judges. The "Pioneer" is all for judges, gifted with the faculty of "judicial invention",—judges without laws and courts without lawyers. Wherein, our contemporary may be compared with the would-be mathematician who liked geometry but drew the line sternly at algebra and trignometry. The "Pioneer's" attack on the lawyers may be dismissed as unworthy of serious notice. India has passed the stage at which settlement officers' "justice" sufficed and "judicial invention" supplied the place of law.

PHASES OF MILITANCY.

Tories argue that because certain advocates of "votes for women" have been guilty of acts of violence, ergo, women should not have the vote. It has been pointed out that, if this argument were valid, Ulster should be deprived of its franchise, because Sir Edward Carson and several others have adopted militant methods in their attempt to resist Home Rule. The "Saturday Review" is quite angry that any such parallelism should have been suggested. The most modest political intelligence can hardly fail to notice the similarity of aim and method between the two exponents of hysteria. The Suffragettes want votes: Sir Edward Carson wants Ulster to remain within the Union. The Suffragettes commit and incite to the commission of crime, as a method of impressing the public with their earnestness. Sir Edward, it is true, has so far refrained from committing any outrage; but there is no question as to what he aims at. If and when Home Rule is granted, he will set up the standard of rebellion in Ulster. With a view to make his aim perfectly well known, Sir Edward has made a series of public declarations to notify the facts that arms are being collected and citizens are being drilled. Indeed, the entire organisation of a government to take the place of that which Ulster threatens to repudiate is complete. The only difference is that the Suffragettes preach and commit acts of violence to property and life: while the Ulster conspiracy aims at the very existence of the State as by statute created. Blood has been spilt in the one case: and it will be spilt in the other. The "Saturday Review" asks what likeness there can be between the Suffragette acts of disorder, law-breaking and law-defying and Ulster's objections to Home Rule. If the likeness is not perfect at the moment, it will ere long be. The curious part of the thing is that the "Saturday Review" stoutly maintains the relevance between the question of the women's vote and the question of the women rioters. It says that militancy has rightly killed the Suffrage Bill: it will also rightly kill, as it has already discredited, the Ulster agitation against Home Rule.

"LOBBYING."

President Wilson has taken the journalists into his confidence relative to the extraordinary exertions which are being made in the lobby to gain the recognition of certain alterations in the Tariff Bill. The lobbying is described as more industrious and insidious than on any previous occasion, money being spent on these schemes without limit. The Democratic majority in the Senate is none too large, which possibly explains President Wilson's denunciation of the lobbying. It is the old, old story of the sort of private interest that creates itself and grows up under an unduly inflated protective system, and which resists all efforts to make it give up the unholy profits on which it battens. President Wilson has no fears that the lobbyists will succeed in their game. He rightly says that the application of modern scientific methods to American industries would more than compensate for reductions in the tariff. But that is poor consolation for the penalised "interests."

DAY BY DAY.

The ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Trustee to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. Carmichael, resulted in the election of the Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

Indian affairs came in for considerable notice in England during mail week. In the Parliamentary arena, there was a full dress debate on the opium traffic, which will be memorable as marking the end of the trade. Outside, the "Times" discussed Theosophy and Sir W. Meyer's "strong personality" in its leading columns. The "World" was full of sad misgiving at the prospect of the Public Services Commission going out to India again this cold weather to renew the "miserable work" of accentuating racial antagonism, while the "Morning Post" was inconsolable at the thought that the Commission on Indian Finance and Currency will not touch upon the silver purchase scandal. Then there was the stirring affair of a majority of the barristers practising on the South-East Circuit solemnly resolving to boycott a fellow wearer of the long robe from the Bar Mess, on the ground that his "colour" was different from theirs.

The sad suicide of Major Weinman, I.M.S., of Midnapore fame also occurred in mail week, reviving memories of a series of law suits of which the less said the better. By the way, Major Weinman appears to have been subject to various delusions and notably that his life was in danger from Bengali emissaries.

One effect of the strike on the Madras Railway system is to cut off the Southern Presidency from all manner of land communication with the rest of India. On the occasion of previous strikes, or damage by flood or otherwise in upper India it was always possible to reach the different parts of the country by one or another railway system. The position of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway as furnishing the connecting link with Bengal through the B. N. R. system, and with Bombay, through the G. I. P. system, explains the extraordinary condition of things noted above. Passengers from Madras who had booked their passages by any one of the boats sailing from Bombay will be put to the greatest hardship. They can join at Aden via Colombo! There is no possibility of the mails from Madras reaching Bombay as long as the strike lasts.

No lover of Parsi criket can ever forget the three Mody brothers,—the three graces of Parsi cricket, as Mr. J. M. Patel has so well said. Mr. D. E. Mody, whose death it was our sad duty to chronicle yesterday, was simply incomparable at cover point. A man of somewhat heavy build, he was slow in running between the wickets, but what power he put into his drives! Poor Mody was one of the heroes of the Parsis' famous first encounter with Lord Hawke's team, and the historian of Parsi cricket says that Driver and Mody assisted Dr. Pavri in winning the match. There are many in Madras who have a vivid recollection of the stand made by Mody when Mr. S. B. Spencer's team visited the Southern presidency in 1894.

The Parsis were playing the Madras C. C. The first day's encounter resulted in the M. C. C. compiling 233 runs in the first innings. The Parsis going in half an hour before stumps were drawn, lost three of their finest wickets for nine runs—Spencer (the Captain), Kanga and Macliwal. The outlook for Parsi cricket was rather gloomy! When the Parsis resumed the following morning, R. E. and D. E. Mody simply broke the back of the M. C. C. bowling, and put a new complexion on the game, the Parsi first innings closing for over 200; D. E. Mody, his brother R. E. and N. C. Bapasola were the heroes of the match. The M. C. C. made under 50 runs for the loss of 5 wickets when stumps were drawn and the match was concluded. The Parsis did not, as Mr. Spencer declared, come to Madras to lower the colours of the M. C. C. but the account they gave of themselves was such as to elicit universal praise. That fine cricketer and gentleman, the late Lord Wenlock then Governor of Madras, took the keenest interest in the match, and heartily congratulated the Parsis on their excellence.

Our Simla correspondent reports a startling development of Suffragette militancy. On Tuesday morning, the pretty green squares of the Golf Links at Anandale were found to be dug up and to contain heavy clods of clay on which were struck up posts bearing the legend on neat cards: "Votes for women!" We rather sympathise with our correspondent when he says that "Simla is seldom or never wicked." Well, there are phases of wickedness; but this one seems to be the most wasteful and purposeless wickedness. Simla is the abode of the mighty in the land; it is the summer workshop of the Empire, but the chivalry of the mightiest of them cannot influence this "Votes for women" business. Simla, "which is seldom or never wicked," might have been spared the outrage on its famous golf course. It would not be surprising to learn that women have had nothing to do with it, however, and that the outrage is a poor sort of practical joke on the part of some childish under-secretaries.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, who will shortly be handing over charge to his successor, had the reputation in his younger days of being an ideal private secretary. In the capacity of assistant or senior private Secretary, Sir Guy served such men as the late Duke of Devonshire, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Gladstone and Sir. H. Campbell-Bannerman. He was Financial Adviser to Lord Kitchener in South Africa in 1901 and latterly had a great deal to do at the War Office as Assistant Under-Secretary and Director-General of Army Finance, before he was translated to the Viceroy's Executive Council. At the War Office, his economising tendency, or rather aversion to what the late Mr. Gladstone used to call the spirit of expenditure earned him the nickname of "Not a Bob Wilson." He has for a long time been the senior member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and is the Vice-President of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. Shadi Lal as Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, the "Civil and Military Gazette" remarks that this is the first time there are two Indian Judges of the Court, one of them being a Hindu and the other a Moslem gentleman. That reminds one that the Bombay High Court has two Indian Judges, which is also the proportion on the Allahabad High Court. Madras boasts of four Indian Judges—three Hindus and one Moslem. Calcutta has six Indian judges, of whom two are Moslems.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 28.

The latest circular of the European Defence Association stated that the organisation has grown with great rapidity and is steadily increasing in size and influence. The membership, at the time of writing, is approximately 1900. A complete list of membership as on April 15th numbering 1758 is issued, and supplementary lists will be published of six fully constituted branches. Bombay has 128 members, Madras 113, Karachi 64, Lahore 113 Cawnpore 154, Mozufferpore 112, ten districts of Bengal and Assam are being actively canvassed and branches, it is hoped, will be established at Silchar, Darjeeling or Jalpaiguri and Dibrugarh. A branch is also projected for Kolar Gold Fields and collier districts of Bengal and Bihar will shortly be actively worked. With a view to the ultimate formation of a London branch steps are being taken to bring the subject of the Association to the notice of those in England interested in the non-official European Community in India. Mr. Alec Marsh has been appointed Secretary.

FORECAST OF BARLEY CROP.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 28.

The Government of India will shortly invite the opinions of the Chambers of the Commerce on the question of having a forecast of the barley crop in India. Production was heavy last year owing to wheat importers at home insisting upon pure wheat unmixed with barley. The practice of mixing wheat with barley is slowly disappearing. It is feared, however, that little purpose will be served by the issue of a barley forecast.

AUTUMN SESSION OF IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 28.

It is understood that during the autumn sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council no resolution or any contentious legislation will be taken up for discussion. Questions will come up for answer as usual and the first reading of about half a dozen of bills will take place and Mr. Madge's and Mr. Dadabhoy's Bills may be advanced.

ALL INDIA CROP FORECASTS.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, May 28.

The following are the figures for the final All India forecasts (first figure given in each case is for 1911-12 and the second for 1912-13).

Wheat.—average 31 millions; 29; millions yield in tons 9.9 millions; 9.6 millions.

Oilseeds.—average 4.1 millions; 3.6 millions yield in tons 700,000; 621,000.

Linseed.—4.3 millions; 3.38 millions yield in tons 502,000; 408,000.

MALARIAL SURVEY OF SIND.

(From our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 28.

Dr. Bashamal Pritamdas Chandnani L. M. S., who has been charged by the Bombay Government with the duty of making a malarial survey of Sind, has been ordered to commence his operations in the most malarial quarters of Karachi, and he is already there. Hyderabad will be his head-quarters after about a month or so, and from there he will travel to the malarial parts of the province for the purpose of carrying on his operations.

CATTLE THEFTS IN PUNJAB.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 28.

The Punjab police is devoting special attention to cattle thefts cases which have been speedily increasing during the past few years. The well-known cattle theft cases of Karnal, upon which Mr. MacPherson, of the Punjab Police, was on special duty, have just concluded and exemplary punishment has been given. All the accused with the exception of a few have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

THE MIKADO'S HEALTH.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, May 28.

The following telegram has been received to-day from Tokio about His Majesty the Emperor's condition on Tuesday May 27th:—Diagnosis at 4 p.m.: His Majesty's condition continues to be good while he feels fairly better Temperature 7 a.m. 36.4; noon 37.2; 4 p.m. 37.4; pulse 73, 70, 70; breathing 20, 20, 20.

CHINESE BOUND DOWN IN CALCUTTA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
CALCUTTA, May 28.

A number of Chinamen who were accused of causing breaches of the peace were to-day bound down to be of good behaviour in sums ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500.

It is believed that the result of the prosecutions will be to stop dissensions between Chinese factions of Calcutta.

STRIKE SPREADS.

6 000 WORKSHOP MEN COME OUT.

METRE GAUGE MEN JOIN.

NO TRAINS RUNNING.

ARBITRATION SUGGESTED.

A. S. R. S. SECRETARY'S TELEGRAM TO AGENT.

A "Chronicle" representative learned at a late hour last night that in consideration of the seriousness of the situation on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the General Secretary A. S. R. S. sent the following telegram at nine o'clock last night to the Agent of the Railway:—

In view of present crisis I am prepared to summon emergent meeting of Trustees to consider position provided you are prepared to depute duly authorised and accredited representative to confer and arbitrate with men's representative, whether such representative be elected by them from amongst their own number or from outside source. This proposal is made purely with a view to possible 'modus vivendi' in interests of general public, apart from issues affecting interests of Company or Society. If this offer is neglected strike likely to spread further and involve collateral interests. Cannot understand how Associated Press telegram from Madras reports your disavowal of knowledge of causes of Strike.—Amalgamated.

Copies of this telegram have been sent to H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor of Madras, the Chairman of the Railway Board and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

The latest news in connection with the strike available in Bombay from the Society's headquarters shows that 6,000 of the artisans at the Railway workshops at Perambur have joined the strikers. From the same source comes the information that the men of the metre gauge, whom the company depended on as likely to remain loyal, have also come out. We published yesterday telegrams to show that the men of the metre gauge were disinclined to work as guards on the broader gauge system, and to-day they have ceased work. There are no trains running now, although a message from Bangalore shows that the Agent's aboard and a hundred sappens to Hubli with eleven metre gauge guards abroad and a hundred sappers to replace the menials on strike. This would point to the fact that the menials are still on strike at Bangalore.

ANOTHER AVERTED ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday trains were being "piloted" at a cautionary speed, and a report was received at the Society's headquarters in Bombay that another collision was narrowly averted near Jalarpet, on the Jalarpet-Patchur section of the line. The meaning of the verb "to pilot" in this restricted and technical sense is the running of a train at discretion without depending upon signals. It will be noted below that at a meeting of Society members at Madras a speaker made a protest against the danger of this practice, which he said might end in a disaster.

The suspension of the goods traffic means that in many places goods wagons containing perishable freight, amongst which are consignments of such things as fish and vegetables, are held up. In this hot weather these articles will decay quickly and may lead to the spread of disease as was the case during the East Indian Railway strike of 1908 when cholera broke out and ravaged the neighbourhood of Asansol from just such a cause. Not only is this the most serious draw-back, but such centres as the gold-fields, which depend to a great extent on the Railway for their food supply, will be seriously incommoded.

DETAILS OF GRIEVANCES.

The following are grievances which have helped to cause dissatisfaction among the men. Drivers and guards have been expected to work extra hours—sometimes 18 to 20 hours at a stretch—without extra pay, and goods guards have been expected to take charge of passenger trains without extra remuneration. These guards were also made responsible for the theft of goods in course of delivery at the various stations. Another cause of complaint to the men of the broad gauge was the fact that, while men on the metre gauge who had seen from seven to ten years' service, drawing from Rs. 45 to Rs. 70 had their scale of pay increased to from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, a month, the former men who had served for twenty years were asked to be satisfied with an increase of Rs. 2 as. 8. Still another instance is supplied in the fact that, on a recommendation by the Railway Board, in September, 1911, the Government of India sanctioned for men of good and continuous service for fifteen years a gratuity of half a month's pay for every year's service, subject to the fact that after thirty years service they should not qualify for a gratuity. This recommendation has not been recognised by the Madras and Southern Railway.

In addition to these grievances, a fuller list of the men's grievances and the redresses they desire in the scale of pay will be found in a telegram which we publish below. During the course of an interview on this subject, our representative was told by the General Secretary that he could not understand the methods of the Madras informants on this point, in view of the fact that only the day previous telegraphic information from Madras had stated that the men did not know why they were striking. Mr. Rogers added that the men's grievances had been known to the Agent of the Railway since last December and had been circulated in printed form for the past month. The General Secretary continued to explain that it was not long since the Agent had telegraphed to him expressing regret that he could not agree that the conditions on his line were as represented by the General Secretary.

CONSEQUENCES TO MEN.

In connection with an article in the "Madras Times" which has been telegraphed to the Bombay press, and which points out the consequences the men may have to take in the event of their continuing the strike, Mr. Rogers, the General Secretary, said that the men had passed the stage of lending their ears to platitudes and added that the article in question would probably defeat the very object for which it was written, namely, loyalty to the Agent. "The men", said Mr. Rogers, "want something other than threats and harsh treatment" In connection with a further statement by the "Madras Times" which runs "it is not expected that this state of affairs will last for long, as strenuous efforts are being made to cope with the situation," Mr. Rogers said "The 'Madras Times' will surely have reason to make a contrary statement unless the men get redress." The General Secretary added that he placed no reliance in the statement that even one or two of the members of the Society had offered to side with the officials during the present crisis.

"GRAVE ECONOMIC PROBLEM."

The General Secretary gave our representative his opinion on the intervention of the Military in the strike which he calls a grave economic problem and in reference to which he telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief a few days ago. Mr. Rogers said, "the intervention of the Military is a question of the conservation of the interests of the passenger and the goods traffic, which means trade interests. The issue resolves itself into an economic problem which, briefly stated, will be found in the presumption that every citizen is a contributor in one form or another to the revenue from which the Government maintains the Army, and, therefore, the anomaly is created of meeting that portion of the population which feels that it is under the bann of agression "vi et armis." From this, flow many other important issues which favour the neutrality of the Army in circumstances that have practically the character of employees promoting their reasonable claims against arbitrary officialism.

"AN INVIDIOUS POSITION."

"The additional fact arises," continued the General Secretary, "that the railway staff is to a large extent composed of retired soldiers or reservists, who would thus be deliberately brought into conflict with their confreres in the Regular Army. In any circumstances, it must be admitted that such a position would be invidious, if not flagrantly detrimental, to all canons of reason since it resolves itself into a question of military interference between capital and labour."

Enquiries at the Victoria Terminus showed, that during the day, all the trains from the South East arrived up to time except the Madras Mail which came in one hour and twenty-five minutes late this morning.

MAIL TRAINS HELD UP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 28.

The situation on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway is gloomy. Latest news from Raichur states that traffic at the station is disorganised. The Loco Foreman of Rajahmundry telegraphs that the Loco Staff there are threatening to strike. The Loco staff at Bitragunta is reported to have struck work. The block-signalmen in Madras have also struck. The Calcutta mail which leaves at 6-45 p.m. left at 7-15 p.m. in charge of a platform inspector as guard and could not go beyond Bassein Bridge, a few stations out of Madras.

Owing to the strike of the cabinmen, the Delhi Express left Madras at 3-45 p.m. and was blocked at Arkonam. The Waltair Express which is due to arrive in Madras at 6 p.m. is held up at Bitragunta The Bangalore mail left at 8-45 p.m. with Mr. Armstrong, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, as guard.

EIGHT GUARDS WORK NG ONLY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 28.

The following account appears in the "Madras Times" of last evening:—**The guards have struck and there are** fears of other sections following suit. There are now only about eight guards at work, although it is hardly possible to gauge the exact number who are or are not on strike, as no notice has been received by the Company of the intentions of the men. The Company have received a telegram from the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of the Railway Servants, saying that a strike had been authorised, starting from midnight on Monday. This, however, is not recognized by the Company as authoritative. The Company are not recognizing the Society, besides that in Madras. The guards at Bitragunta and Jalarpet have also struck. At Arkonam and Bangalore stations the staff are out, or at least most of the clerical staff. There are threats of striking from a few stations on the North West line but, with the exception of Bitragunta, where the station staff has struck, the North East line seems to be comparatively loyal. Even at the above stations, we understand, the assistant stationmasters have not struck but are working loyally and helping the Company to meet the difficulties of the present situation.

NO STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES.

One of the peculiar features about the whole affair is that no new statement of grievances or any other reason for striking has been received by the Company from the employees, and even the employees themselves do not seem to be clear about the grounds upon which the strike is being conducted. Consequently there is already defection in their ranks, and we learn that even members of the Society have announced their intention to remain loyal to the Company. When the men, especially older service men, realise what a strike means—the loss of service, loss of gratuity and probable loss of grade, they will probably see how serious a step they are taking.

BREAK IN MEN'S SERVICE.

For the strike, especially if prolonged, will mean a break in the continuity of their service and consequently, even if they are taken on again, it will be as new servants. We believe that it is even yet not too late for the men to place their grievances before the Agent in a constitutional manner, and any of the other chief officers would, we believe, receive deputations from the employees if they were to do this. We believe that there would be no drastic action or strict adherence to the law regarding the break in continuity of service, but we learn that delay would be fatal to these concessions, if the strike be strictly adhered to. There does not, however, appear to be much prospect, of the strike being long maintained.

Messages are pouring in at the Traffic Manager's office, asking for the situations in place of guards on strike. It is not expected that this state of affairs will exist for long, as strenuous efforts are being made to cope with the situation

MEETING OF EMPLOYEES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 28.

Mr. Yardley, one of the trustees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, presided over a largely attended meeting last evening of the Railway employees at which Mr. Engleken, the Travelling Secretary of the Society, addressed the men. He spoke about three quarters of an hour, explaining to the men the advantages of being members of the Society and asking them to refuse to accept any concessions the Railway might offer them unless they came through their accredited Society, warning them, at the same time, to use no violence towards those not on strike. He incidentally mentioned that out of thousands of workmen in the Perambur workshops, only about 400 were members of the Society and they wished to know whether they could strike in sympathy. He said "stick to your General Secretary, and his orders were to strike". The speaker asked the members to do his bidding. He announced that he had received messages from the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsular and B. B. and C. I. Railways sympathising with the men out on M. and S. M. Railway and offering to go out. He was glad to say that the B. B. & C. I. Railway had set the ball rolling, and there were about 500 men out on that Railway. At the end of his speech several men, not members of the Society, enrolled themselves.

Mr. Narayana Rao who was recently suspended and subsequently reinstated, and who is now on strike, then made a lengthy speech explaining what he called his downfall.

"ENGINES WITHOUT PILOTS."

Mr. Yardley then made a short speech in which he enjoined the men to be loyal to the Society. He said that the Railway was now doing illegal things in running engines without pilots from Royapuram to the central station and running against signals, etc., and he was sure some fatality would soon result and the company would be mulcted for heavy damages, and this would be to the advantage of the men out. He concluded by appealing to the men not to return to work without the orders of the Society.

Before dispersing, Mr. Engleken announced that the block-signallers had struck and offered to join the Society "en masse" and he was proud to enroll them. It was decided to send an urgent message to Mr. Rogers, the General Secretary in Bombay, informing him that at yesterday's meeting it was resolved that all men would be loyal to the Society. The meeting perfectly orderly except for one small incident in which Mr. Engleken stepped forward and asked a man, disturbing the deliberations, to leave the meeting.

ly orderly except for one small incident in which Mr. Engleken stepped forward and asked a man, disturbing the deliberations, to leave the meeting.

METRE GAUGE AFFECTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, May 28.

The strike has reached Arsikerso on the metre gauge of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway where all except the Station Master and his assistant went home this morning. Mr. Anderson, the Agent of the M. and S. M. Railway, arrived from Hubli this morning with eleven metre gauge guards whom he has taken on to the affected stations by a special train, being also accompanied by 100 more sappers to replace the menials.

A train came through with the passengers and mails this morning worked by a driver and guard right through from Madras. B. N.: trains except the Agent's special have been able to get through over the broad gauge from this end.

MEN DESIRE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

INCREASED SCALE OF PAY SUGGESTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 28.

Among the grievances of the Traffic Department of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Rangaswamy's case heads the list. He, the men say, must be reinstated. Then the men insist that an annual conference be held by the Railway subordinates to which one European or Anglo-Indian and one Indian subordinate from the first class station masters downwards, (traffic inspectors not to be eligible), from each of the districts should attend. The first conference they wish to take place in the first week of October 1913 at Arkonam. The minutes of such conference meetings, they say, should be forwarded to the Agent through the General Traffic Manager. Another grievance runs as follows:—Famine batta for men drawing Rs. 30 and under said to have been already in force, was not in force for men drawing over Rs. 16. In this case all arrears for periods they wish to be given to the staff concerned.

REDRESSES DESIRED.

Other redresses desired are to the following effect:—Guards and underguards, either Indians or Anglo-Indians, leaving headquarters before noon and arriving at headquarters after noon on Sundays and public holidays should be paid double mileage for the trains they work from the starting station. Guards should be paid batta for the nights out of headquarters as detailed under:—Passenger guards Rs. 2 per night; mixed and goods guards Rs. 1-8 per night. This is asked in addition to the mileage earned for either Indians or Anglo-Indians. Men drawing Rs. 50 and over should be made eligible for second class passes. Men drawing Rs. 25 and above should be made eligible for servant's passes.

SUGGESTED INCREASE OF WAGES

The following is a scale of salaries, increases and promotions suggested by the men:—Clerks and ticket collectors should be started on Rs. 25 and rise to Rs. 40 by annual increments of Rs. 5, after which they should be selected as under-guards; Under-guards should start on Rs. 55, rising to Rs. 60; Chief guards of goods and mixed trains should be started on Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80 by annual increments of Rs. 5. The chief guards working in the passenger trains should receive an initial salary of Rs. 90 and rise to Rs. 120 by annual increments of Rs. 5, after which they should be eligible for the post of Assistant Station Master. Assistant Station Masters from the grade of guards should start on Rs. 125 and rise to Rs. 145 by annual increments of Rs. 5. Station Masters of the second class stations, Indian or Anglo-Indian, should be started on Rs. 90 and rise to Rs. 175. Station Masters, Indians or Anglo-Indians, at first class stations, should receive a starting salary of Rs. 300 and rise to Rs. 350, according to the importance of the stations. Relieving clerks should be started on Rs. 15 and be confirmed on Rs. 17-8; ticket collectors, general clerks and signallers should be promoted to their next higher grades. Clerks, other than ticket collectors and general clerks, should start on Rs. 20 and rise to Rs. 25 by annual increments of Rs. 2-8, to be promoted to the next higher grades, if vacancies occur. Tranship clerks should be started on Rs. 25, rising to Rs. 35. Senior or head clerks of the branches should draw Rs. 35 to Rs. 100, according to the nature and importance of the stations.

INCREASES FOR SIGNALLERS.

Signallers should start on Rs. 17-8, rising to Rs. 25 by annual increments of Rs. 2-8 and draw Rs. 30 after passing the Higher Standard Examination. Assistant signallers-in-charge should start on Rs. 35 and rise to Rs. 50 and the signallers-in-charge should draw up to Rs. 75. Telegraph Office inspectors should start on Rs. 80 and rise to 100. Relieving assistant station masters or assistant station-master should start on Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 40 by annual increments of Rs. 2-8. Station-masters or relieving station masters, fifth class, should start on Rs. 45, rising to Rs. 50; fourth class, Rs. 55 to Rs. 60; third class, Rs. 65 to Rs. 80; second class, Rs. 90 to Rs. 175; first class, Rs. 200 to Rs. 350. Underguards should start on Rs. 15, rising to Rs. 25, to be promoted as chief guards after passing the required examination. Goods and mixed train chief guards should draw Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, passenger guards should draw Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, train clerks should start on Rs. 15 and, by annual increments of Rs. 2-8, rise to Rs. 25 and to be promoted as shunting-masters. Shunting-masters should start on Rs. 30 and rise to Rs. 50 and should be promoted as guards, if vacancies occur. Clerks who have reached the maximum salary of their grade, should be selected as assistant station-masters of first and second class stations, and should draw Rs. 80 to Rs. 100. Luggage and goods shed porters should draw Rs. 8, tranship porters Rs. 10, shunting porters Rs. 12 to Rs. 14, pointsmen Rs. 8 to Rs. 12. shunting and point jamadars Rs. 15 to 20, according to the importance of the stations, and peons, watchmen and scavengers Rs. 8 to Rs. 10.

BANGALORE STATION MASTER STRIKES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, May 28.

There has been no improvement in the strike situation this evening. On the other hand the position at the Cantonment station was rather aggravated this afternoon by the Chief Station Master suddenly striking. The cause is stated to be that, whereas he has struggled heroically with the strike of porters and pointsmen since Sunday, and has initiated the sappers in the work of the pointsmen, the Agent, Mr. Anderson, before leaving for Jalarpet Junction to-day publicly charged him with fomenting the menials strike and subsequently influencing the men who were conciliated at the City Station yesterday towards striking a second time.

Only one local train for Kolar managed to reach Bangalore to-day, six hours behind time in charge of an Indian guard. It was returned to that station an hour later and there is some hope that to-night's ordinary mail will be able to leave in charge of the men who brought it in this morning. Absolutely no information can be got along the railway telegraph, the instruments being completely deserted or jammed down, when enquiries are passed along.

EFFECTS ON OTHER RAILWAYS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Persistent rumours were afloat this morning to the effect that the Traffic Staff of the E. I. R. Railway contemplated joining hands with the Madras strikers. From enquiries made it was ascertained that there was not the slightest foundation to justify this report and that there was not the least apprehension of such a contingency arising.

The Madras and Calcutta Mails arrived at about half past eleven to-day or approximately two hours beyond the scheduled time. The strike, it was learnt, has not incommoded in any way that working of the East Indian Railway.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have informed the Bengal Nagpur Railway that all bookings of traffic, with the exception of passenger traffic, to their line have been stopped and passengers are warned that they may have some difficulty in going through.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway state that the Madras Mail due to-morrow was handed over at Waltair, and will be between five and six hours late in reaching Calcutta, arriving probably between two and three p.m.

NOTICE OF STRIKE AT STATIONS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 28.

A correspondent from Coimbatore telegraphs to-day:—The mail train from Madras due at 7-43 a.m. arrived at 12-30 a.m. yesterday and at 11-30 a.m. to-day. At the railway stations a notice is put up of the strike and the probable inconvenience to passengers beyond Jalarpet, and informing the public of the running of special trains via Erode to Madras. Duplicate trains were run to Mangalore and the Nilgiris from Jalarpet yesterday and from Poddnur in time to-day. Mr. Carmichael, District Traffic Superintendent, is between Tirupatur and Jalarpet.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, May 28.

The Traffic Manager of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways has issued a notice to-day stating that goods cannot be accepted for M. and S. M. broad gauge, and that passengers are warned that the trains are liable to be delayed.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, May 28.

All trains from and to Poona ran as usual to-day notwithstanding the strike on the Madras and S. M. Railway.

Speaking at Rochester on May 6th on the proposed new Education Bill, Bishop Frodsham urged Churchpeople to agree to the abolition of religious tests for teachers. He thought this concession would settle the religious difficulty if it were accompanied by the provision that ministers of religion were allowed the right of entry into both Church and council schools.

DILATORY DELEGATES.

SIR E. GREY'S ULTIMATUM.

"SIGN OR LEAVE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

It is understood that Sir Edward Grey to-day plainly intimated to the Balkan delegates that it appeared useless for those not prepared to sign the preliminary peace treaty to remain in England.

Sir Edward Grey received the Balkan delegates separately this morning, and informed them that there was no further room for discussion of the peace treaty. It should be signed forthwith as it stood, whether all the belligerents were ready to sign or not. This was the decision of the Ambassadors.

Dr. Daneff, the Bulgarian delegate, expressed his willingness to sign forthwith. The Greek delegates said they must communicate with their Government and await instructions.

Sir Edward Grey used equally emphatic language to the Servian delegate who replied that in view of this unexpected attitude of the Powers he must ask his Government for further instructions.

The Turkish delegate also saw Sir Edward and informed him that he had been ready to sign from the first day he landed in England.

POWERS' FIRM ATTITUDE.

LONDON, May 28.

The unexpected firmness of Sir E. Grey's language surprised the delegates and caused a sensation among the public, who were thus made aware of the gravity of the situation in the Balkans.

THE WILL OF EUROPE.

The papers are unanimous in condemning the attitude of Servia and Greece, and trust they will now accept the inevitable and bow to the will of Europe, which cannot be accused of precipitate action.

LINER IN PERIL.

205 PASSENGERS SAVED BY WIRELESS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 28.

The value of wireless telegraphy was strikingly illustrated by the saving of 205 passengers from the liner Tainui, bound from Wellington for London, which was badly damaged in a collision with the steamer Inca off the Spanish coast on Sunday morning. The Tainui began to dip by her head and sent out distress signals, which were picked up forty miles distant by the steamer Garth Castle. The latter reached the Tainui at nine o'clock on Sunday evening and took off the passengers who were brought to Plymouth.

It appears that many of the passengers had retired for the night, as they were informed that the Tainui was making for Corunna, but as the vessel was settling in the water it was decided to transfer them to the Garth Castle. The boats of the Tainui were tied together to avoid losing sight of each other, the boats of the Garth Castle acting as guides. The sea was smooth b t there was a nasty swell.

The Tainui reached Corunna safely.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL

GROWING NUMBER OF INDIAN APPEALS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 28.

In the House of Commons Sir Rufus Isaacs moved the second reading of the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill. He emphasised the urgency of the measure in view of the growing number of important appeals from India and the Dominions, and declared that it was impossible for the work of the Empire to be carried on properly unless the House authorised the creation of two new Lords of Appeal. The measure was opposed by a small body of Ministerialists who prevented it from being read a second time. The debate was adjourned.

THE FORBES-SAMUEL SUIT.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The action of Oswald Forbes, as a common informer, to recover £17,500 from Sir Stuart Samuel for voting in the House of Commons when disqualified from doing so, was concluded to-day, judgment being entered for the defendant.

KING LEAVES FOR HOME.

BRILLIANT REVIEW AT POTSDAM.

FAREWELL LUNCH TO HIS MAJESTY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, May 27.

In glorious weather to-day, the Kaiser, wearing the uniform of the Grade de Corps with the ribbon of the Garter, and King George in the uniform of his Prussian Dragoon Guards, wearing the ribbon of the Order of the Black Eagle, reviewed the Potsdam garrison.

The Kaiser then led his troops past King George.

The two monarchs on leaving the parade ground received an ovation.

The Empress and Queen Mary, surrounded by a distinguised assemblage, witnessed the proceedings from the [illegible].

A lunch followed at which the Royal personages, the British Ambassador and the German Ambassador to Great Britain, the Chancellor, Herr von Jagow and high officers were present.

LATER.

The King and Queen have started for England.

COTTON IN AUSTRALIA.

EXPERT ADVICE ASKED FOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, May 27.

The Commonwealth Government is communicating with the British Cotton-growing Association to secure expert advice as to the best method of promoting the cultivation of cotton in Australia. This step is an outcome of the evidence given before the Empire Trades Commission strongly in favour of such cultivation.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

CONDITION FAVOURABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The condition of the Duchess of Connaught continues favourable, and she is being carried into the garden daily. No more bulletins will be issued.

BURMA BANK CASE.

DIRECTORS' DUTIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, May 28.

In the Bank of Burma proceedings before the full bench of the Chief Court to-day, Mr. De Glanville, on behalf of Mower, further addressed their Honours on the legal points urged by him in his petition and those contained in the officiating Government Advocate's certificate.

Counsel laboured a third point in the certificate as being most important not only to the present case but Burma generally, because it raised the question of the duties and obligations of directors. There was no statute of the law laying down what a director should do in his capacity as director in conduct of a company. There was no statute laying down his duties as Manager of that company, and the duties of a director could therefore only be gathered from the legal decisions of the courts, gathered from those decisions where it has been alleged that a director has been negligent in performance of his duties, in cases in which tribunals had to decide what were duties of a director.

It was impossible, of course, for any court to lay down a hard and fast rule, but they could gather general principles from decided cases of which there were many in India. So they had to depend on English cases.

Counsel went on to the Act which provided that a director was not bound to go into accounts of figures himself, that he was entitled to employ a skilled expert to do it for him, and if that skilled expert did it and if the director had those accounts audited by a qualified auditor, he was entitled to accept them and in accepting them he committed no breach of duty, and there was no obligation for him to go into accounts and to verify figures. In other words, a director of a company was entitled to rely on the auditor. Counsel quoted the well-known case of Davey V. Cory (House of Lords appeal) and also the decision of an earlier case which was quoted with the approval in the House of Lords in Davey V. Cory where it was stated that a director was not bound to examine the doctrine of constructive knowledge of director impute to him the knowledge of the contents of the books.

Mower's defence was precisely the same as that of John Cory, i.e. that he relied upon his auditor. Hearing will be continued to-morrow.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

POONA TORTURE CASE.

MAGISTRATE DEPRIVED OF HIS POWERS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 27.

In reply to Sir W. Byles in the House of Commons to-day, with reference to the Poona torture case and the promised reforms, Mr. Montagu said that the honorary magistrate who recorded the confession in the Poona case had been deprived of his powers. With regard to the reforms promised in September 1911, action in various directions had been taken. It might be said that most of the reforms had been carried out. The Government of India had not yet communicated the result of their consideration of the opinions expressed by the Local Governments regarding the use of confessions.

NEW DELHI.

TOWN-PLANNERS' REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Replying to Mr. King, Mr. Montagu said that the Delhi Town-planning Committee had submitted three reports:

The first was on the selection of a site and had been submitted after their first visit to India. The second was a special reoprt on the possibility of using the northern site. The third was on the town-planning of the new Capital.

All the three had been printed in India and copies were now on their way for presentation to Parliament. The House could discuss the Committee's recommendations on the East Indian Revenue Accounts.

FREE PASSAGES FOR N. C. O.'S.

NO AMENDMENT IN REGULATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 27.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked a question in which he complained of the inadequacy of the number of free passages provided for unattached non-commissioned officers in India desiring furlough after six years' service in India.

Mr. Montagu, in his reply, explained the regulations on the subject which he did not consider required amendment.

NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

REPORT BEFORE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

In reply to Captain Murray to-day, with reference to the Nicholson Commission, Mr. Montagu said that Lord Crewe understood a report had been submitted to the Government of India by whom the Committee was appointed and by whom any recommendations would in the first instance be dealt with.

CHINA-TIBET BORDER.

HOSTILITIES STILL IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Replying in the House of Commons to Colonel Yate, Sir Edward Grey said that the latest reports showed that hostilities were still in progress between the Chinese and the tribesmen on the eastern frontiers of Tibet. Otherwise, all the Chinese officials and troops had left the country, which was now being peaceably administered by the Tibetan authorities.

TURKO-PERSIAN BOUNDARY.

DISCUSSION BY ANGLO-RUSSIAN COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 27.

A settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, which has been discussed by a mixed Commission for months without matters being advanced, is now occupying the British and Russian Embassies, with better prospects of succeeding. The southern boundary has already been established.

FRENCH ARMY REFORM.

HEATED DEBATE IN THE CHAMBER.

234 MILLION FRANCS VOTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 28.

The Chamber, by 386 votes to 163, has adopted a credit of 234 million francs for retention with the colours of men due to be released, after the debate was marked by the heated opposition of Socialists.

The Income tax proposals for meeting military expenditure have been issued. A tax of one per cent is imposed on incomes up to two thousand sterling; 2 per cent up to four thousand; and 3 per cent above four thousand. The first four hundred pounds of income is exempt. There is a further exemption of a thousand francs for each child under sixteen, or for a parent or grandparent over seventy, dependent on the taxpayer. Thus the tax on an income of £800 is only four pounds. The total yield of the tax is estimated at £2,800,000 sterling.

PARIS, May 27.

Nearly eight millions sterling additional revenue will be required in 1914. It is proposed to cover this mainly by an increased tax on alcohol and stocks transfer duties.

AMERICAN TARIFFS.

EXTRAORDINARY AGITATION IN THE LOBBY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, MAY 27.

President Wilson in an interview with journalists said the public ought to know the extraordinary exertions which were being made in the lobby to gain recognition of certain alterations in the Tariff Bill. He had never seen the lobby so numerous, industrious and insidious. Money was being spent on these schemes without limit. He believed they were concentrated against free sugar and wool, but he was not apprehensive that they would be successful. He believed that the application of modern scientific methods to American industries would more than compensate for the reductions in the tariff.

INDIAN HEROISM.

AWARDS OF EDWARD MEDALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

The "London Gazette" announces that Edward Medals of the Second Class have been awarded to Guard Stroud for rescuing an old woman who had fallen in front of an incoming train at Bukhtiarpur on July 11, 1912, and to Mr. Burton, Assistant Manager, and Gurzei Ahom, an employee of the Assam Oil Company at Digboi.

The medal was awarded to the latter for attempting to rescue on December 12, 1911, his fellow employee Rulia, who had been overcome by fumes in an oil-tank, and to Mr. Burton, for twice entering the tank and rescuing Ahom, who had also been overcome by fumes in attempting to rescue Rulia till he himself collapsed.

ROYAL MAIL CO.'S NEW ISSUE.

UNDERWRITERS TAKE 80 PER CENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 27.

The Royal Mail Company's recent issue is quoted at two discount. The underwriters take 80 per cent. of the issue.

ILLNESS OF LORD AVEBURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Lord Avebury is seriously ill.

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY TREAT TO CHILDREN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, May 28.

Arrangements are being made to give a treat to the children of Cawnpore on the Viceroy's birthday. The committee of the Chhoteylal Gayaprasad Trust Funds through their president, Lala Puthan Lal, have offered to bear all the expenses of the treat. It is estimated that some fifteen thousand children of all classes and communities will be suitably entertained on the 20th June, and a display of fireworks on the banks of the Ganges will be a feature.

MARCONI TRIAL.

MR. CHESTERTON AT THE OLD BAILEY.

PROSECUTING COUNSEL OPENS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

The trial has begun at the Old Bailey of Mr. Cecil Chesterton, editor of the "New Witness," on a charge of uttering a criminal libel on Mr. Godfrey Isaacs.

Counsel for the prosecution are Sir Edward Carson, Mr. F. E. Smith and Mr. Muir.

Mr. Chesterton pleaded not guilty and justification.

Sir Edward Carson, in his opening speech, said that the libel charged two officers of the State, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, with conspiracy and corruption for the purpose of benefiting Mr. Godfrey Isaacs. The appalling seriousness of the charge, if it were proved, would strike anyone. The plea of justification was the most extraordinary he had ever seen. There was no justification at all. Mr. Herbert Samuel and Sir Rufus Isaacs would give evidence to show that nothing had ever taken place between them with regard to the Marconi contract. They would show how the matter was conducted from beginning to end. It was purely a business matter.

Mr. Herbert Samuel gave evidence bearing out Sir Edward Carson's opening statement.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS' HONOUR.

WRM TRIBUTE BY SIR EDWRD CLARKE.

A splendid tribute to the integrity and honour of the Attorney-General, especially in the matter of the Marconi slanders and accusations, was uttered by Sir Edward Clarke at a gathering of barristers in mail week.

It was the annual meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, at which Sir Rufus Isaacs presided, and at the close of the business Sir Edward rose to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman.

"I am grateful," Sir Edward declared, "for the opportunity which has been given me of proposing a vote of thanks to the Attorney-General for presiding at this meeting. In ordinary circumstances I should content myself with expressing in a few words the pleasure we all feel in seeing the leader of the Bar in his right place when the claims of the Bar Benevolent Association are being advocated; but I wish this afternoon to say something more.

"There have been during the last few months a good many accusations hinted and suggested, never definitely made, against the character of the Attorney-General.

"Now, the usefulness of our profession, and its title to the privileges and repute that it enjoys, depend on the maintenance in our ranks of a very strict sense of honour, and I think the members of the Bar have been greatly troubled by hearing such suggestions made against our leader, and have followed with painful interest the course of the discussion.

"It is a matter in which we are all concerned. (Hear, hear.) We share with the Attorney-General the duty of maintaining the honour of the profession, although, of course, it is upon him that the responsibility chiefly rests.

"Now, I have read with care all that has been proved in this matter, and I am satisfied, and I believe my brethren of the Bar agree with me, that the charge of corruption, or unfaithfulness to public duty, has wholly failed. (Loud and continued cheers.) If I were not satisfied I should not be here to-day.

"MEAN MALIGNITY."

"I notice," Sir Edward went on, "that his assailants are now talking of mistakes and imprudence. That is a different matter. We all make mistakes, though the character of those mistakes varies with the differing circumstances of our own lives. But the important thing is that a mistake or an indiscretion leaves no stain on the character. (Hear, hear.) And it is only a mean malignity that would, for personal or political motives, make use of an error of judgment to check or to deflect from its natural course a long career of private honour and of public service. (Loud cheers.)

"I should have said this if there were between me and the Attorney-General only the bond of fellowship which comes from our both being members of the Bar. But there is much more than this. I have known him for many years—from 20 to 25 years—and it is because I know our leader to be a man of honour as well as an accomplished lawyer that I rejoice to be allowed to propose this vote of thanks to him to-day." (Cheers.)

Mr. Boydell Houghton seconded the motion, and said that the observations which had fallen from Sir Edward Clarke were an admirable exposition of their views upon this particular subject. The Attorney-General could not fail to appreciate such a tribute from a man who had been called by an eminent judge the "Bayard of the Bar."

Sir Edward Clarke then put the motion to the meeting, and it was adopted with acclamation.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LIBEL CASE.

MICHIGAN NEWSPAPER'S ALLEGATION.

EX-PRESIDENT ANNOYED FOR YEARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Ex-President Roosevelt, accompanied by an army of special correspondents, statesmen, divines, doctors, cowboys, detectives and typists, associated with various periods of his career, has arrived at Marquette, (Michigan) to conduct an action for libel he is bringing against ex-Senator Newett, editor of the Ishpeming "Iron Ore." He demands two thousand sterling damages.

The libel complained of is the allegation that Mr. Roosevelt is a drunkard. Mr. Roosevelt has been annoyed for years at this legend of intemperance, and announces his intention of finally destroying it.

"NEVER HAD A COCKTAIL."

LONDON, May 28.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his action for libel, spent an hour and forty minutes in the witness box. He gave details to the jury, which was composed of working men, of practically every alcoholic drink he had ever taken in the course of his career. He said he had never drunk a cocktail or highball in his life, and had never touched spirits except by medical advice.

CANADIAN NAVY BILL.

LIBERAL LEADER'S AMENDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, May 28.

Sir George Ross, the Liberal Leader in the Senate, has moved an amendment to the Navy Bill, refusing to assent to it until it is submitted to the judgment of the country.

AVIATION FATALITY.

FLYING CORPS OFFICER KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Lieutenant Arthur, Royal Flying Corps, was killed to-day while flying at Montrose.

A CAWNPORE PROSECUTION.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL SALE OF P. W. D. TREES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CAWNPORE, May 28.

An important case which excited considerable local interest will soon come up for trial before the Allahabad High Court.

Mr. A. C. Jones, proprietor of a well known firm of auctioneers and coach-builders, is charged by the Crown, under Section 409 I.P.C., with the alleged selling of "Babul" trees belonging to the Public Works Department for an amount greater than that paid to the Department in question.

The defence deny the allegation in toto.

During the preliminary enquiry the Crown was represented by Mr. Boys

During the preliminary enquiry th while Messrs. Ross Alston, the Hon. Shahid Hossain, Tholal and David appeared for the defence.

CHANGES IN PUNJAB COMMISSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 28.

The following changes take place in the Punjab Commission:

It.-Col. C. P. Egerton becomes Deputy Commissioner of Simla and Mr. O. F. Lambsden officiates as Divisional Judge of Jullunder, vice Mr. Leslie Jones on leave.

Mr. Gordon C.S., who has rejoined the Punjab Commission from Maulavi Bazar, officiates as Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, vice Colonel Egerton, and Mr. Powell, C.S., officiates as Deputy Commissioner of Jhand, vice Mr. Lamsdon.

Pending the arrival of Col. Egerton at Simla Major Sanford will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Simla.

Mr. Labhu Ram officiates as Sub-divisional Officer of Kasur, vice Mr. Gordon.

AGRA BUTCHERS ON STRIKE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AGRA, May 28.

Butchers in the municipal area of Agra have been on strike for the past three days. The new Health Officer in introducing reforms ordered the removal of certain meat shops which were situated in insanitary localities to a more desirable site. This order was not complied with and on a few licenses being withdrawn all the butches went on strike.

LAHORE BOMB.

BENGALEES RELEASED.

A SEDITIOUS LEAFLET.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LAHORE, May 28.

The two Bengalee youths arrested some time ago in connection with the bomb outrage at Lahore have been discharged to-day. One of them before arrest had secured employment has a compounder in a local druggist shop. The police inspector concerned recommended the employer to take the youth back and this has been done.

CAWNPORE, May 28.

The "Cawnpore Journal" publishes that printed copies of "Liberty," a highly inflammatory and seditious leaflet, were received by the last English mail by certain residents of Cawnpore. The leaflets in question were enclosed along with trade circulars, which accounts for their having escaped the notice of the Postal authorities. The leaflets were addressed to "Citizen Cawnpore" and not to any person by name.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS PUNJAB DACOIT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 28.

Intimation has been received by the Punjab Government that Mahomed Hussain, a notorious dacoit, has been arrested at Golra in Rawalpindi district on the 25th May. He and his brother Fazal have been wanted for some time in connection with a number of dacoities and murders committed by them. A reward of Rs. 3,000 was offered last year for the arrest of these two, but they all along eluded arrest and have been persuing their career on the border here Fazal has sought permanent refuge except when he entered the Punjab in 1906 at the head of a big gang. Mr. L. L. Tomkins, who was then in charge of the Rawalpindi police, succeeded in arresting the whole gang, but Fazaldad, the leader of the gang, and Sharafdia, his companion, escaped. The latter has not been heard of since and Fazaldad, who is still at large, has become the terror of Attock and Rawalpindi districts and the police is making rigorous efforts to bring him to justice.

ARREST OF DIAMOND HARBOUR DACOITS.

TERROR OF THE LOCALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Two gangs of dacoits who are stated to have been terrors of the locality, have been arrested in Diamond Harbour district. The gangs number thirty in all and are accused of having committed numerous thefts and murders.

MORE BENGAL DACOITIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Dacoities continue in Bengal and to-day five more cases are reported.

The most serious case was at Backergunge where a gang of fifty local men, Hindus and Mahomedans, armed with firearms and wearing masks, raided the house of a banker and got away with Rs. 11,000 in cash, notes and Rs. 1,000 in jewellery.

Other dacoities occurred at Burdwan, Bankura and Jalpaiguri.

THE CHINESE SPECIAL ENVOY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Referring to Reuter's message about the appointment of Wen Tsun Yao as a special envoy to settle the Chino-Tibetan question Mr. J. C. Suez, the Chinese Trade Agent at Gyantse who is now in Calcutta, observed that the appointment was happy as Wen Tsun Yao is perhaps the only Chinese official who is intimately acquainted with the Tibetan affairs. Wen Tsun Yao was an assistant Amban in Lhassa just prior to the Dalai Lama's flight and was on most intimate terms with the Dalai Lama. He is now in Shanghai where he has man, business interests. He speaks English and was educated in the Queen's College, Hongkong.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 28.

Rainfall has continued in Burma and Northeast India and has increased in West Peninsula. The chief amounts are.— Myitkyina one; Yamethin, Silchar, Mymensingh two; Bellary three quarters; Bijapur, Raichur, Madura half; Karwar three, Calicut one and a half, Cochin four.

There is heavy rain on the southwest coast of Peninsula, probably due to the advance of the monsoon which has been taking place in the South Arabian Sea during the last few days.

Forecast: Continuance of rain in Burma, Northeast India and further increase in Peninsula.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Moldavia has shipped £425,000 of gold for India.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN"

GOLF LINKS DUG UP IN SIMLA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Mar. 28.

Simla is seldom or never wicked, but on Tuesday morning the pretty green squares of the golf links at Annandale were found to be dug up and containing heavy clods of clay and sticking up and posts exposed to view with neatly got up cards superscribed "Votes for women."

EMBEZZLEMENT IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE.

CASHIER SENTENCED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, May 28.

Mr. Cox, District Magistrate, to-day convicted Rungaswamy Mudliar, cashier of the Oriental Life Assurance office, of embezzlement on the accused's plea of guilty. The Court awarded him two years' rigorous imprisonment an dfine of Rs. 500 or in default one more years' imprisonment in each of the three cases brought against him. All the three terms of imprisonment will run concurrently.

BENGAL'S PROSPERITY.

RECORD TRADE FIGURES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 28.

The report on the maritime trade of Bengal for the official year 1912-13 by the Collector of Customs, shows that the province has experienced another record year of prosperity. The grand total of the value of the trade of the port for the year was Rs. 20,238,38,776 an increase of Rs. 24,98,57,635 on last year, which year, it should be stated, was a record up to then.

THE THIRD COURT.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

Their Majesties held on May 7 at Buckingham Palace the third Court of the season, the fixture having been delayed by the Court mourning. It exceeded in brilliance the two preceding Courts, and rarely, if ever, have the dresses and adornments been more beautiful. The diplomatic circle was very full, and the total attendance reached 800.

The King wore the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Coldstream Guards. The Queen's gown was of pale blue soft satin, embroidered in silver, the train of silver tissue lace, and Her Majesty's ornamentnts were pearls and diamonds, with rows of pearls. The Orders worn were the Garter and Family Orders.

Owing to the illness of the Duchess of Connaught the Royal circle was smaller than usual. With their Majesties were Princess Christian, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein.

Their Majesties made the entry into the ballroom through the whole range of State apartments in imposing procession, and when they had taken their places at the Throne the presentations were made. Subsequently, with all the stately ceremony usual on these occasions, the King and Queen and members of the Royal Family and of their retinue passed back in procession as before to their private apartments. Supper was provided in several of the State rooms, and as usual the Windsor gold plate was used in the decoration of those apartments.

Countess Benckendorff, the wife of the Russian Ambassador, wore a dress of white satin, with a bodice of gold satin veiled with old applique lace, and a train of gold satin and lace lined with white; Princess Munster, orchid-mauve charmeuse, with a bodice in gold net embroidered in a lotus design and a train of plum velvet lined with gold tissue and drapped with mauve chiffon; and the Countess of Chesterfield, white and gold leaf brocade over the palest rose pink satin, with a train of gold lace and chiffon.

The Countess of Cranbrook's beautiful gown of apricot satin had a train of white and gold brocade lined with gold, and draped with lace caught at intervals with clusters of gold roses. Countess Grosvenor wore tilleul brocade, ceiled with apricot chiffon edged with the Greek key design in diamonds, her Empire train of tilleul satin being lined with silver and draped with apricot chiffon; Lady Elcho, who presented the Hon. Mary Charteris, gold and white broche/with old lace draperies, and a train of lace lined with gold tulle; and Lady St. Oswald, who presented her daughter, the Hon. Edith Winn, maize satin vestale, with a train of gold broche lined with cloth of silver and veiled with pink tulle. Lady Desborough, lady-in-waiting to the Queen, had a striking gown of white satin meteor, veiled with exquisite hammered cloth of silver. The decolletage was adorned with embroidery worked in diamante and silver and finished with a chou of black tulle.

Unable to give a reason why his son had been guilty of begging, a man at Old-street Police Court on May 6th stated that before the boy left home he "had a good tea of bread and butter and jam, salmon and whelks—and a thrashing."

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

REORGANISATION SCHEME.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 28.

In the course of the next three years St. Stephen's College, Delhi, under Principal S. K. Rudra, is to be reorganised on a residential basis and removed to the new capital.

The old college building will be handed over to St. Stephen's School. The new St. Stephen's College will be limited to 200 residential students who will be lodged in five hostels. The European staff of Professors from Oxford and Cambridge will be increased to eight, and the Indian staff to ten and later on to twelve. It is proposed to make the college on every side thoroughly efficient. The European Professors will all be resident and in charge of the hostels, and most of the Indian staff will be in residence also. The Government of India have accepted the scheme put before them by the college authorities, and have placed at their disposal for immediate building purposes one lakh of rupees as a mark of that acceptance. It is hoped that an ample site will be afforded with large playing fields and the best sanitary and health conditions. The college will draw its resident students not only from Delhi, but also from the Punjab and other parts of India.

At present it will remain affiliated to the Punjab University, but there is a strong hope that in the course of time Delhi will be the seat of a residential university. For that case the new development of St. Stephen's College, which has been outlined above, will be in accordance with the standard of a future university. Two new Professors, both first class honours men, from Oxford and Cambridge, will join the staff of the college in October.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

OUT OF POCKET.

If Territorial Force officers have cause to grumble at being out of pocket, Volunteer officers in India have far stronger grounds for complaint. Take, for example, their outfit allowance on joining. All they receive is Rs. 100, which is something less than £7, while the uniform and mess kit alone cost about £39. The Territorial officer, on the other hand, has hitherto been given £20 for outfit, and is now to get £40, which covers expenses. The Volunteer officer in India should be treated at least as well as his Territorial brother-in arms in England.

Besides uniform, the Indian Volunteer officer has to pay for other things which are a heavy charge on his pocket—extra ammunition, for instance. Neither in the artillery, nor infantry, is the amount allowed by Government sufficient for the purpose. The artillery allowance is eighteen rounds per gun, whereas at least fifty rounds are required for training, the necessary balance of rounds having to be provided out of regimental funds, to which the officers subscribe. This is only one out of many expenses which fall on the funds, and when these run dry the Commanding Officer has to make good the deficit out of his own pocket.

LUCKY WAITER.

MARRIAGE WITH AN HEIRESS.

Miss Nancy Redding, of Baltimore, an attractive heiress, was married on May 3, much to the surprise of her fashionable friends, to Mr. George A. Lamaze, a waiter in a Boston hotel.

Mr. Lamaze is the most handsome waiter in Boston and is known as "Handsome George." He made the acquaintance of the heiress some weeks ago when he served her and her guests at a dinner. It was a case, so the bride says, of "love at first sight." She had frequently heard her father, a wealthy traffic magnate; declare that his daughters should marry working men rather than idle youths in society.

Miss Redding, who is a graduate of the Notre Dame Academy at Baltimore, an expert golfer and tennis player, and a fine horsewoman, decided to put her parent's professed democratic principles to the test. She informed him that the waiter had asked for her hand in marriage. Mr. Redding gasped with amazement, but finally wished the couple joy and gave them a five-figure cheque as a wedding present.

The wedding took place yesterday at the Holy Cross Cathedral. Mr. Redding gave the bride away, while his son, Mr. Jack Redding, acted as best man. After the honeymoon the couple will live at Oil City, Pennsylvania, where "Handsome George" will manage a restaurant in a pleasure park owned by his father-in-law, who also controls the local tramway system.

M. Thierry, French Minister of Public Works, has been authorised by the Government to bring in a Bill on aviation, dealing with military aviation, the safety of aviators, the public, and private property, and generally to lay down rules for the circulation and landing of aircraft.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

THE "RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. John Martin, a colour-sergeant of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, charged Mr. C. H. Rogers, Editor of the "Railway Times" and Mr. S. H. Moffatt, printer and publisher of the same newspaper, with defamation.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for the complainant; the first accused was defended by Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Bar-at-Law, who was instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors; and Mr. Kolaskar, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the second accused.

R. Thompson, foreman of the F. Municipal Fire Brigade Station at Haines Road, examined by Mr. Kemp said that some time between 3 and 4 p.m. on the day in question, Mr. Williamson came and asked to be connected with the office of the Adjutant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. The witness got the number for Mr. Williamson. The latter also asked to be connected with Mr. Knight, the Victoria Terminus Superintendent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vicaji, the witness said that he could not account for one of the two messages not being recorded in the book kept at the Brigade. The conversation which Mr. Williamson had with Mr. Knight was with regard to the taking charge of Mr. Armstead's body and making arrangements with Mr. Binks, the undertaker, for a second class funeral. He remembered having told Mr. Greenop that he had heard Mr. Williamson telling Mr. Binks, the undertaker, to make arrangements for a first-class funeral. He was sure that Mr. Game did not ask him to allow him to use the telephone. He never saw Mr. Game on the day in question.

Re-examined by Mr. Kemp, the witness said he had told Mr. Greenop in the presence of Mr. Martin what he had said in the Court.

ALLEGATIONS SUBSTANTIALLY TRUE.

Mr. Kemp then addressed the Court on behalf of the accused. He submitted in the first place that the allegations were substantially true and secondly that in any event those allegations were made in good faith by the accused, who had every reason to believe that they were true. The chief witness for the defence in the case was Mr. Williamson, who took Mr. Knight's message to the complainant. Mr. Williamson's story was straightforward and was corroborated. An even more substantial witness was Mr. Knight. The Fire Brigade evidence was a little bit conflicting, but it was clear that two telephone messages had been sent from there by Mr. Williamson on the day in question, and that if the lascars did not record one of the messages it was through negligence. While giving evidence they were evidently reluctant to admit their negligence. After referring to other witnesses for the defence, Mr. Kemp discussed the prosecution evidence.

As to the complainant's evidence, counsel said that it was, taken as a whole, given with that frankness and candour which one would expect to find in a British Colour-Sergeant. Going into details, counsel said, that the complainant had at first said that there was nothing in the orders about Mr. Smith being away, but on being further questioned as to the orders for carrying out other duties, he said he had got slips of papers and produced the programme in which Mr. Smith was mentioned for duties on the range. As to the question of gharry hire the complainant was quite reticent until it was squeezed out from him. There was another point to be considered. The complainant had said that he was on leave at the time, but when His Worship asked him how he could be on the range if he was on leave, he (the complainant) admitted that he was not on leave.

"UNSOLDIERLY BEHAVIOUR."

Mr. Kemp then dealt with the allegations. The first allegation was that the complainant was asked to arrange a funeral, which Mr. Kemp said, was perfectly true. The second allegation was that the complainant suggested a reference to Mr. Smith This also was true and in fact the complainant had taken pride in having done it. Then there was the allegation that the complainant knew that on the day in question the Adjutant and Mr. Smith were away from Bombay, and this allegation was borne out by the evidence. It was proved that the names of the Adjutant and Mr. Smith were on the programme. As to Mrs. Smith's evidence counsel would say, though he did not like to do it, that there must have been collusion between her and the complainant about that. As to the allegation that the complainant had behaved most disgracefully, it was proved by what subsequently followed. As to the allegation of "unsoldierly behaviour," it was proved by the evidence of Mr. Williamson and others who had said that the complainant treated the matter indifferently. The expression "unholy behaviour" did not refer to the complainant, but to the whole matter. The evidence also showed that the complainant had treated the matter in a "nonchalant" manner. The allegation about the carriage hire had also been proved. The expression "diabolical affair" and others did not touch the complainant at all.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

Discussing the legal aspect of the question, Mr. Kemp submitted that the defendant, though he was bound to justfy the full libel, need not justify small slips or ommission. Counsel quoted authorities in support of his arguments, and said that there was an inaccuracy as regards the time of the delivery of the telegram, but that did not affect the justification of the libel. The "bona fides" were conclusively proved and not a single allegation had been made against the complainant that was not based on what Mr. Williamson and others had told the defendant. Even as regards the incorrect statement about the time of the delivery of the telegram, the defendant believed it to be true. As to the comments, the witness Mr. Ross had given it as his opinion that the complainant's conduct would be disgraceful if the allegations were true. Mr. Kemp submitted that the allegations were made for the good of the general public and for the protection of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. He read paragraphs from the article to show that they did not refer to the complainant, but to the whole Company. The article was aimed at protecting the interests of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers and not at casting aspersions on the complainant unless he came in the way. The defendant who was the editor of the "Railway Times" thought it his duty to write the article.

Further hearing was adjourned till Monday.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A HOUSE AGENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. S. H. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Bhavanji Narsi, managing director of the Cosmopolitan Bank, charged Vasantrao Dhotre, of Messrs. B. Sakharamji and Co., with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 250.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that in November 1912 Mr. Narsi hired the premises now occupied by the Bank in Hornby Road, through Messrs. Sakharamji and Co., and paid them Rs. 250 in advance as rent for December, for which amount a receipt was passed by the accused on behalf of the Company. In March 1913 the owners of the premises demanded from the Bank the rent for December. It was subsequently known that the amount had not been paid to the accused. He replied to none of the letters sent to him asking him to return the money.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mrs. Ali N. Tyebji, who resides in Khalekdina Terrace, Gowalia Tank Road, reports to the police the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 320 from her jewel box which was kept in a cupboard between the 9th and the 26th instant.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

The anniversary dinner of the Royal Asiatic Society was held at the Hotel Cecil, on the 5th instant with Lord Reay, the President, in the chair. M. Joseph Chailley, giving the toast of "The Society," said that he had visited India not for the purpose of studying its art and antiquities, but to observe the condition and progress of the people under British rule. He had seen something of the excellent work of English stateman sent out to administer the country, such as that of Lord Reay, and later of Lord Lamington in Bombay. But while he studied administrative problems he was gratified to see that the rulers of India did not neglect its ancient monuments and its varied art. India provided a remarkable field for antiquarian and literary research. A visit to India in many respects took one back to the eleventh century; and many things recent in time were ancient in spirit and conception. Dr. Keith responded.

Lord Reay, giving the toast of "The Visitors," observed that M. Chailley's careful and valuable study of our Indian administration should be read by every young Indian civilian before going out to the country. Remarking on the admission of Asiatic subjects of France to commissions in the Army, he expressed a hope that before long we should see Indians promoted to high rank in our own Army. The French Ambassador, in replying, spoke of the current meetings in London of the International Colonial Institute, and compared its work with that of the Royal Asiatic Society. The former dealt with organisation and administration, and the latter with philosophy, literature, and art. The work of both was important. The other European Powers with possessions in Asia were naturally interested in the administrative problems of Great Britain in India. And they knew that the solution of such problems was helped by researches into the past. The Society was doing a great work in helping to interpret the East to the West.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir said Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani deserves the most heartfelt and sincere thanks of such of the Gujarat, Kathewad, Cutch and Kokan communities as frequently travel by the boats of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. by putting before the public their keenly felt grievances and the hardships endured by them since the last six years. The travelling public have to thank you also, Sir, for having been good enough to take up the subject, and for having devoted some of your valuable space for the publication of communications on the subject. Sir, I may be allowed to state that Mr. Kayani has used very mild language in bringing this matter before the public. I had bitter experience a few weeks ago and I should say that the treatment accorded to the passengers by the Company is most offensive, if not scandalous. I went to the pier at about 9 a.m., as the boat to Karachi was timed to start at 11 a.m. All the tickets for my family, consisting of 8 members, were at once issued, and the luggage booked. I thought we would be allowed to go on board the steamer as soon as this process was over, but to my surprise I was told that the passengers could not be taken up as the boat was taking cargo. What do you think, Sir, when I say that the boat did not complete taking in the cargo till 7.30 p.m. All this time, we with other passengers, in all about 400, had to remain, with our luggage, under the burning sun, without any protection. There are two sheds at the place, but they are always filled in. There is no lavatory or other necessary arrangements, nor any shop close by to buy refreshments. Thus, Sir, you would be in a position to imagine the sufferings of the passengers, particularly women and the children. We also arrived at Karachi nearly ten hours late and our friends and relations were waiting for us at the bunder in anxiety for hours. One of my children could not bear these hardships, and he has been ill ever since this painful journey. Besides this question of late departures and arrivals, the company does not pay attention to the comfort and convenience of the passengers, while on board. The crowding on board the steamer is unbearable, as it is indiscriminate. Whatever the result of this agitation may be, one thing is certain and it is that the public owe a huge debt of gratitude to Mr. K. H. Kayani and the "Chronicle," for having taken up this matter—yours etc.

A SINDHI.

May 27.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,— Will you or any one of your numerous readers be good enough to inform me through the medium of your paper, whether the Old Tramway Company (horse traction) ever charged nine pies as fare from Pydhoni to Bori Bunder or vice versa in their early days.—Yours, etc.,

ENQUIRY.

Bombay, May 28.

HOMEWARD MAIL PASSENGERS

The following passengers proceed to Europe by the homeward mail steamer, P. & O. Mantua, sailing on Saturday, 31st May:—

Allen, Mr W P
Anderson, Mr W M
Arthur, Sir Allen
Bader, Mrs F R child and infant
Barclay, Mr E H
Blackburn, Mr T
Blackham, Mr
Bradshaw, Mr J P
Buddenseig, Mr. G
Cairnes, Mr W R P
Campagnac, Mr W
Campagnac, Mrs and infant
Candler, Mr A P
Capper, Mr P
Carter, Mrs C Bonham
Crimmin, Lt-Col J
Crimmin, Mrs and two children
Crocher, Lt-Col G D
Cunningham, Mr J
Davies, Mr. J
Denne, Mr C F A
Dhar, Mr D M
Durgadas, Mr M
Evans, Mr J H
Fox, Major E V
Grant, Mr T S
Greenbough, Mr E L
Gunu, Mrs and infant
Harris, Mr W
Havelock, Mr B A J
Herbert, Mr A G and Mrs
Hobson, Mr. J C
Hodson, Captain V C P.
Hopkinson, C W
Hunter, Mr P and Mrs
Huntington, Miss
Johnson Mr C H G
Katti, Mr. P. S.
Keily, Mrs.
King, Major S. W. and Mrs.
Lakin, Mrs and infant
Lawrence, Mr. E. G. and Mrs.
Leslie, Mr. W.
Leslie, Miss.
Lobb, Mr C
Lumsden, Mrs. P. J.
Macnab, Lt-Col Colin
Mahaloxmiwallah, Mr P. D.
Masee, Mrs. C. D. T
May, Mr. and Mrs. J
McClintock, Maj R L. and Mrs.
McPherson, Mrs. G.
Myers, Miss A.
Milne, Mr. Ernest.
Noud, Kumar, Mr
Narendranath, Dewan Bahadur.
Naredranath, Mrs.
Orr Mr, W.
Owen Jenkins, Rev K and Mrs.
Patel, Mr. P. V. and Mrs.
Patel, Mrs. T. V.
Peyton, Mr W H
Plinston, Lt G H
Pringle, Miss G W
Putham, Mr J
Rigby, Ra M C Capt C M
Sillem, Lt-Col A F
Sinclair, Mrs R L
Slater, Mr J Sanders and Mrs
Smith, Mrs H D
Sommerfel, Mr A
Stanyon, Mr H J
Suttie, Mrs P E
Swinchatt, Mr P H and Mrs
Thurman, Mr W A
Todd, Mr
Todd, Mrs, child and infant
Topalia, Mr A B
Travis, Miss
Treasure, Mr E H M
Vivian, Mr F G J and Mrs
Weston, Mr N E
Willd, Mr A C
Willoughby, Lt-Col M E
Wilson, Mr J and Mrs

The following is the list of additional Passengers proceeding by the s. s. "Mantua" to London:—

Blythe, Mr D
Brown, Mrs M H H
Burton, Mr G F
Brack, Mrs
Carter, Mr R E
Crawford, Mr M N
Crossman, Mr Wm
Cox, Mr E
Dart, Miss
Dott, Mr A S
Dorabjee, Mr N R
Dinshaw, Mr R D
Foxton, Miss
Haig, Lt-Col, Neil
Kirby, Mr. L
Leslie, Miss G M
Murray, Mr G W
Modi, Mr J E
Morrow, Mr. C. T & Mrs.
Nicholls, Mr J
Powell, Mr. C M
Porcher, Capt. C G.
Scott, Mr. T.
Sevadjan, Mr M
Townend, Mr H P V
Taggart, Mr W Scott
Young, Mr F

A labourer named John Turner was remanded at Burnley, in mail week, on a charge of setting fire to his wife, who died in hospital before her depositions could be taken.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple, easy to take but effective.

COUNTESS OF COTTENHAM

FOUND SHOT DEAD IN A WOOD.

EARL'S EVIDENCE AT INQUEST.

Another unhappy page in the Abergavenny family history is provided by the tragic death of the Countess of Cottenham, one of the handsome twin daughters of the aged Marquis.

Her ladyship, who was a good shot and was fond of roaming alone in the woods, was found dead on the afternoon of May in a wood adjoining her South Oxfordshire home, Elvendon Priory, Goring-on-Thames. Her double-barrelled sporting gun lay a few yards away, and it is supposed that she stumbled while walking through the wood, and that the gun went off.

The Earl himself made the tragic discovery on returning from Reading, where he had been to see two of his boys off to school at Reigate, and he was the first witness called at the inquest held in the old-fashioned dining room of the Priory, on May 3, when the jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

The scene of the tragedy is a pretty corner of South Oxfordshire, sprinkled with low-lying and well-wooded hills. Elvendon Priory, a charming country mansion, lies in a peaceful, sheltered spot, on either side of which rise the woods.

Until luncheon time on May 2 the countess's three boys were at home, but the school vacation had drawn to an end, and two were leaving the Priory for Reigate School. Immediately after luncheon Lord Cottenham saw his boys off from Reading. About two o'clock in the afternoon the countess took her gun and went into the woods above the house.

ROAMING WITH THE BOYS.

The Earl stated at the inquest that he left the Priory for Reading at 1-25, and returned at 3-15. "I did not see Lady Cottenham about, and went to look for her. Afterwards I went to the wood to look at a path which the workmen had been improving, and before I got 50 yards I found the body lying on the left side. There was a gun pointing away lying five or six yards away from her."

The Coroner: Before you went out was Lady Cottenham in her usual spirits and quite cheerful?—Oh, yes; quite cheerful. In the morning she was romping about with the boys, as it was their last day at home, and she was doing some gardening. She was more buoyant than usual. She laughed a great deal at luncheon, wishing to make it as cheerful as possible for the boys on their last day at home. He added that his wife had been accustomed to shooting for 13 years.

The Coroner read a number of letters written by her ladyship on May 2. These were of a personal and business character and dealt with future engagements. "I give you these details," he said, "to show that yesterday at this time Lady Cottenham was in her normal state of health."

William Tappern, an elderly man, gardner to the Earl, said that he was in the garden with the Countess on that morning until 12-15. She gave her instructions in quite the ordinary way. In the afternoon he accompanied Lord Cottenham into the wood and found the body of the Countess. She was lying out quite straight on her left side, the gun, the muzzle of which was pointing up the hill, being about six yards away from her.

DISCHARGED AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

Sergeant H. T. Cauling, of Goring, said the Countess's left leg was slightly drawn upwards; the gun was four to five yards away. The right barrel of the gun was empty; the other contined a live cartridge, and in her jacket pocket were two other cartridges. The gun was a 20-bore ejector. Her ladyship was wearing a gold watch with stones on it. She had a small purse, empty.

Dr. Herbert Evans said the charge from the gun had entered under the left breast of the Countess, and had emerged from the left side of the back. The gun was discharged at close quarters. As far as he could judge, death had taken place over an hour before. He formed an opinion from the marks at the spot that probably Lady Cottenham, after being shot, had rolled down the hill a few feet, and that sufficient strength was left to her to enable her to prop herself against the tree against which the body was resting.

Lord Henry Nevill, of Eridge Castle, a brother of Lady Cottenham, said he was on a visit to Elvendon only a week ago. His sister was very happy, and was frequently playing with the children, and she was looking forward to a visit to Eridge and to a later visit to her father at Abergavenny. She was an excellent shot, both with gun and rifle. She was very found of shooting, but, like other ladies, did sometimes carry her gun peculiarly—quite carelessly, as a fact, swinging closely about over her shoulder.

Lord Henry gave a demonstration with the gun. "I am rather particular about it myself," he said. "It is not loaded now, gentlemen, I presume." He showed how serious consequences might befall the careless sportsman if he slipped when carrying a gun in certain positions. With the gun lying over his shoulder, Lord Henry said, "I often tell my own shooting friends about it. If you do make a mistake or anything of that sort, the gun is very apt to slip out of your hand." He explained how he himself had a narrow escape once while carrying a gun over his shoulder. He slipped and fell, and as he lay on the ground the muzzle of the gun was pointing towards him about a yard off. Ever since then, he added, he carried his gun by the middle, holding it in his right hand, while walking.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure, caused through the firing of the gun."

A FORMER MARRIAGE.

The late Countess belonged to the most ancient and highly descended family in the kingdom, a family which included among many distinguished men that historical figure Earl of Warwick, "the King Maker."

From this extraordinary family, whose possessions at one time were colossal, are lineally descended seven Kings of England, three Queens of England, four Princes of Wales, four Kings of Scotland, two Queens of Scotland, one Queen of Spain, and one Queen of Bohemia.

The present head of the family is the aged Marquis of Abergavenny, now in his 87th year. He is the father of the Primrose League. Eridge Castle, near Tunbridge Wells, the seat of the Nevills, has been visited by many members of the Royal Family.

The death of his daughter, who was born one of twins in 1866 and was formerly Lady Rose Nevill, brings another sorrow into a life which has had its full share of tribulation. Violet and Rose, the twin daughters, were neither of them happy in their marriages. The former was once the wife of Earl Cowley, whom she divorced.

Lady Rose married in 1887 Mr. John Blundell Leigh, who belongs to a distinguished family in Bedfordshire, where they own large estates. In the hunting field she became acquainted, in the mid-nineties, with the young Earl of Cottenham, who had recently attained his majority and a rich inheritance of 6,000 acres.

Mr. Leigh obtained a decree nisi, and immediately the decree was made absolute Lord Cottenham married Lady Rose, who was seven or eight years his senior. For the last 13 years they have made their home almost continuously at Elvendon House, near Goring-on-Thames, and the marriages proved an extremely happy one. Three children have been born to them, the eldest of whom, Viscount Crowhurst, is now 12 years of age. The others, both boys, are 10 and 6 years. Lord Cottenham's family name is Pepys, and numbers among his ancestors the famous Samuel Pepys, the author of the "Diary."

Since her second marriage Lady Cottenham became reconciled to her father, who was devoted to his grandchildren.

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER.

REMINISCENCES.

Sir William Butler used to tell a story of a duel between a certain person called "Mosh," of desperate fighting tenacity. Tradition said that he was always ready to fight anybody; but the descendant of a Cromwellian settler had ever first claim on him, and the great duel between him and one, Sadler, at a place called Ock-na-Gore (the ford of the goat), was a favourite subject for recital by elderly blacksmith folk and old fishermen along the river when I was a boy. Large crowds had assembled to see the fight. The point of the story told by Sir William Butler, was that Sadler was reputed to wear under his clothes a suit of chain mail, impervious to the bullet of that time. In loading the pistols, "Mosh's" second contrived to insert a silver coin as the wad between powder and the bullet. The word was given; the combatants fired. Sadler was seen to wince; "Mosh" was untouched; the seconds declared themselves satisfied. Both combatants mounted their horses to return to their respective homes, but when Sadler reached the ford at the little stream of the Fidogtha and his horse bent its head to drink, somebody observed blood running down the leg of Sadler, and into his boot. Examination could no longer be deferred; but while preparations were being made for it, the Cromwellian champion fell from his horse, and then there was found outside his net of steel a flattened bullet, and inside the mailed shirt a small, incised wound, through which the silver coin had found its way into a vital spot.

VICTOR HUGO.

Particularly interesting, and rather unexpected, are Sir William's recollections of the great French poet. Halfway down the slope at St. Peter Port one passed a rather gloomy-looking, solid, square house, standing on the right of the road. This was Hauteville House, in which Victor Hugo had lived for several years. He was absent from Guernsey at this time, on a visit to Belgium. "I had but recently finished reading his "Les Miserables." I thought his description of Waterloo the finest peace of writing I had ever read. It had been constantly in my mind during the recent visit to Waterloo, and I had felt all that time the want of a practical acquaintance with the French language. The first thing I now thought of doing in this French-speaking island was to learn it.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

"GUARDIAN ANGEL OF PEACE."

AN ITALIAN APPRECIATION.

The well-known Milan newspaper "Corriere della Sera" contains an acute and penetrating character sketch of Sir Edward Grey, from the pen of its London correspondent, Signor Guglielmo Emanuel. The writer takes as the keynote of his remarks the part which has recently been played by the Foreign Secretary in the difficult task of preserving the peace of Europe. He says:

"King Edward VII. has passed into history as "The Peacemaker." It was particularly during the last years of his reign that the Sovereign developed his function as European peacemaker—precisely in the years when he had Sir Edward Grey as Minister of Foreign Affairs. It would be indiscreet and difficult to establish if and precisely to what extent the personality of the Sovereign exercised an influence over the policy of his Foreign Secretary; or whether it was the Minister who developed in the King his most sympathetic and beneficent attitude. It is, at any rate, certain that under the new Sovereign Sir Edward Grey has pursued the same policy. It may truly be said that throughout the long and anxious crisis arising out of the Balkan War the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs has been the guardian angel of the peace of Europe.

"For many a politician the best music is the sound of his own voice. Sir Edward Grey cannot be accused of that weakness, for there are few members of Parliament who speak less. He has been accused of desiring to withdraw England's foreign policy from Parliamentary control. In the Radical camp hostile voices are often raised against his method of conducting international affairs; it is said that he is by nature too aristocratic to make a good democratic Minister. And fortunately this is true. He is far, indeed, from being the ideal type of Minister longed for by the Radical doctrinaires; he is not the irresponsible sentimentalist, the dangerous visionary whom the Radicals would like to see at the head of the Foreign Office. The Minister of their dreams is a mad, incredible conception; he should spend his time in relating to the most indiscreet members the contents of all the ciphered despatches received every day, and transform the English Parliament into a species of journalistic club where the affairs of every State could be revealed and discussed in virtue of some wholly ridiculous authority, which the English Radicals arrogate to themselves, of exercising a censorship over the affairs of the whole world."

IGNORING CLAMOUR.

In the opinion of Signor Emanuel, Sir Edward Grey is not a Minister of this kind.

"He certainly does not allow himself to be impressed by the clamours of the Radicals. He smiles, and ignores them. It is only by a political accident that he finds himself in such strange company. For he is the most conservative of all the members of the Radical coalition Ministry that has governed England since 1906. Certainly he is the least democratic. He comes from the magnificent stock of the Whig nobility, which to-day is almost barren. He is one of the survivors of that splendid class of which he combines in himself most of the characteristics—the urbane manners, the clearness of vision, the balance, and moderation of ideas.

"It was a stroke of good fortune for the Liberal party as soon as it returned to power to be able to entrust the direction of foreign policy to this young member (he was then only 42 years of age), who during the South Africa War had separated himself from the party and avowed himself an Imperialist. His Liberalism was enlightened—tempered by a sense of reality and respect for the spirit of the race. Quietly, without any shock, he was able to take up and develop the work of Lord Lansdowne when the advent of the Liberals to power had caused a fear lest the foreign policy of the United Kingdom might undergo an abrupt and radical change. From the outset of his career as Minister he was able, naturally and with innate facility, to find the just path, and this reassured all those, within the diplomatic world and without, who feared that the assumption of power by the Radicals might be fatal to England's prestige and interests."

AS AN ORATOR.

Sir Edward Grey, with "suave and smiling tenacity," as Signor Emanuel says, compels the supporters of the Government to approve a foreign policy which is precisely the opposite of what they desire; and the writer, who finds this spectacle rather amusing, quotes instances in support of his assertion. Sir Edward is not disturbed by what is said by the journals of his own party, because he never reads them. Here is a picture of Sir Edward's Parliamentary manner:

"Now and again the dull ill-humour of the Radicals finds expression in an impatient, insistent request for "explanations" upon the most important questions of foreign politics. Naturally, Sir Edward Grey treats with severity those indiscreet persons who attempt to penetrate the bastions of reserve with which he surrounds the negotiations of foreign politics. He distrusts the public, and will allow it to share in the negotiations until a positive result has been achieved. Therefore he speaks rarely. But when his tall, pale, refined figure rises in the House of Commons, and with clean-shaven, impassive face and calm voice, devoid of impetuosity or excitement, Sir Edward begins a speech, the sitting is immediately transformed. The Chamber is crowded, the attention becomes solemn; one feels that one is truly in the Parliament of the greatest Empire in the world. He is the most authoritative orator in the House of Commons. When he speaks he is no longer a Minister defending his own policy, but the very voice of the country proclaiming the unavoidable necessity of a given collective attitude."

Such, as seen through the eyes of an acute foreign observer, is the man who admittedly had a large share in steering Europe through a very difficult crisis.

Straightforwardness, in the opinion of Signor Emanuel, is the word which, better than any other, accounts for the success of "this exceptional statesman." His programme has been, "Make new friendships without renouncing the old ones," and he has faith in its realisation.

"The events of the last few months have clearly proved it. If the Conference of Ambassadors has been able to avert the scourge of a general European war, there is one man who must specially be thanked for the blessing. That man is Sir Edward Grey, who designed that invaluable piece of machinery, set it in motion, and held it together for four months. Few people had any faith in the success of the Conference when it started, and there would have been prophetic doubts if the Conference had been summoned in another capital with the participation of Ambassadors less attuned to friendly commerce than those whom long association with Sir Edward Grey and the influence which he exercise seemed to have specially prepared for the delicate task."

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The 48th Pioneers are now all back in quarters.

Lt.-Colonel. Somerse, O. C. Mishmi Works Party, arrived at Allahabad on Tuesday afternoon.

Major Peacocke, late R.A., is at present in Hyderabad lecturing on Theosophical subjects.

Mr. Kasitkar, from Bombay, has been appointed a probationer in the Imperial Customs Service.

Another heavy thunderstorm broke over Secunderabad yesterday afternoon accompanied by heavy rain.

The Amir of Kabul is reported to have arrived at Ghazni and to be proceeding to Gardez on a short visit.

Sir Davood Khan, the Persian Consul-General, has arrived at Simla and stays there for the season.

Mr. Westrapp, C.S., Collector of Customs, Madras, on the expiry of his leave will revert to the Bombay Presidency.

June 3rd is being observed as a general holiday in Secunderabad, and parades of troops of Bolarum and Secunderabad Garrisons will be held.

Mr. F. D. Couchman who has been appointed to officiate as Agent of the Burma Railways, during the absence of Mr. J. Willcocks arrived from home yesterday.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Johnson, R. E., has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Roe as Commandant of 2nd Sappers and Miners, at Bangalore.

Sir Louis Dane, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has been granted subsidiary leave from the 26th to 31st instant when he sails from Bombay. Sir Louis resigns the Indian Civil Service from the same date.

A public meeting was held at Secunderabad yesterday presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson, the Cantonment Magistrate, to concert measures to celebrate Lady Hardinge's "Children's Day" on 20th June. A strong committee was formed and Rs. 1,000 collected on the spot.

According to news from Tochi the mail tonga was attacked near Datta Khel on the 24th May, the driver and syce were wounded and the rifle was carried off. The raiders are believed to belong to the Kabul Khol clan living in Birma, Eastern Afghanistan.

Colonel G. H. V. Crowe who, it was recently reported, will be coming out to India, will probably get Colonel Offley Shores' vacancy as General Staff Officer, 1st grade, Army Head-quarters. He was formerly an A.-D.-C. on the staff of Sir Dennis Fitznatrick, and was greatly popular on the stage.

The Sikhs of Gujranwala held a condemnatory meeting in connection with the recent bomb outrage at Labore. Sirdar Balwant Singh offered a reward of Rs. 100 for information which would lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons concerned.

Mr. W. A. Graham, of the Siamese Ministry of Lands and Agriculture, has arrived at Simla. His visit, it is understood, is in connection with securing the services of an expert irrigation officer for employment on the Assam Valley irrigation project estimated to cost about twenty millions.

A case of much public interest is going on in the Court of the City Magistrate at Sukkur in which some Muhammadans of Matiari are charged with having violated the Collector's regulations by causing annoyance to the Hindus of the place while performing the conversion ceremony of a Hindu goldsmith. The prosecution witnesses have been examined.

BOMBAY CRICKET.

THE COMING SEASON.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA'S PROGRAMME.

With the monsoon due to break very shortly, serious interest is beginning to be taken in cricket in Bombay. Net practice has been indulged in already, and it will not be long before the customary pick-up matches take place to facilitate the selection of representatives of various teams.

An item which has caused a great deal of anxiety has been the preparation of the Bombay Gymkhana pitch, on which so many important matches will be played, including the three Quadrangular ones. Owing to unsuitable earth being used, the results were very disappointing last year, but one is glad to say that the use only of Maidan earth now is meeting with success. The substantial square patch in the centre of the ground is bright with fresh grass, having originally been dug up to a depth of nine inches and continually watered for the past couple of months or so. Rain is sure to have a further beneficial effect, and we may remain satisfied that pitches will be prepared which will be a pleasure to play on.

A SPORTING UNDERTAKING.

What trouble and expense the Club has been subject to may be imagined, and as this is partly on behalf of the public generally one feels sure it will be fittingly appreciated. It must be borne in mind that no return is expected, as members use the two verandahs to see from and those Clubs which pitch their tents on the other three sides pay no more than the charge for ground rent made by the P. W. D. Thus, though the full responsibility of arrangements rests on the Gymkhana's shoulders, any momentary benefit from sale of seats, etc., goes to others. It is a sporting undertaking, and there is not likely to be any loophole for complaint from visiting elevens.

As the outfields are used as public playing grounds it is difficult to keep a plot suitable for practice, but this has been overcome by laying out a portion near the building. The number who turn out at present will be considerably augmented when the rains break, when it would be advisable to set aside a couple of nets for those who are likely to play in the first or second team. This very necessary department is receiving every attention and four or five capable ground-men are being engaged. Three have already been selected, one of whom represented the Mahomedans last year, and may be relied upon to tax the abilities of the best batsmen.

FIRST TRIAL MATCH.

The first trial match will take place on the first Saturday after the rains break, when last year's eleven best players will meet those who were not playing then, either new arrivals or those away at the time. There will be another to follow before the first fixture takes place, i.e., the 28th June vs. the Elphinstone College. Unfortunately no ground has yet been granted for the B. team, but it is to be hoped this will soon be arranged. Despite this, they have a fairly full list, and will have the use of the Club ground on four or five occasions. The Sherwood Foresters and R. G. A. have, for instance, been booked for two matches each, both to be played "away" if a ground is lacking.

Most of last year's first team remain, Halliley and Milne being two who will be missed. F. L. Sprott, who kept wicket, E. L. Sale, T. H. Watts, who topped the batting averages, P. W. D. Sanderson, second in averages and very useful behind the sticks, E. E. Coombes, F. F. Stileman, S. N. Powell, M. F. Nicholson and E. C. Reid. Those likely materially to strengthen the side are L. G. Colbeck, referred to in former notes, C. G. Stileman, who is Hon. Secretary and is a good bat as well as a fast bowler, and G. C. Phillips, a sound bat and change bowler who played for Marlborough. The brother of the famous "Archie" McLaren is also here, and one hopes he will be able to shew that cricket runs in the family. There seems to be plenty of batting, but as far as one can see Coombes and C. G. Stileman will have to bear the brunt of the attack.

POONA FIXTURES.

The fixture list shews the Poona match on the 4th and 5th August, which means Monday and Tuesday instead of Friday and Saturday. The latter days have always been inconvenient for Bombay people, and the local side is more likely to be well represented this year than before. That the return here a fortnight or so later should be on mail days is not such a drawback as it would be "away."

Other big events in Poona are of course those in which the Presidency meets the Hindus and Parsis. In the meeting of the former there is something new and not altogether welcome from the Presidency's point of view. Obviously, the reasons for such an assertion is that up-country players will find it difficult to get away for these as well as the similar ones in Bombay. Though the Quadrangular Contest is not involved, Poona has its attractions at that time of the year. The season is in full swing with all its gaieties, the pitch is more like Home ones and the climate is less exhausting. It is therefore detrimental to the chances of securing a thoroughly representative team for Bombay, and one can only hope that those who cannot get away for both will remember that the Bombay matches are the more important in public estimation. Whatever the Poona results, those of Bombay will be regarded as conclusive and it is the duty to the community of those selected to see that the best available talent is secured here.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.

Yorkshire beat Sussex at Sheffield by eight wickets.

Surrey beat Essex at Oval by 74 runs.

EMPIRE DAY RIFLE COMPETITION.

PROVISIONAL SCORES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 27.

The following are the provisional scores in the Empire Day Rifle Competition:—

Royal Marine Artillery, Portsmouth	3,704
Second Battalion Hampshires, Mauritius	3,100
Twenty-ninth Punjabis, Chaman	2,939
Second Battalion of First Gurkhas, Dharamsala	2,851
Twenty-sixth Punjabis, Hongkong	2,827
Second Battalion Norfolk, Belgaum	2,808
Twenty-eighth Punjabis, Lahore	2,781
Royal Marine Light Infantry, Portsmouth	2,741
Royal Fusiliers, Jubbulpore	2,739
H. M. Pembroke,	2,737
Sixty-ninth Punjabis Malakand.	2,638
Fourth Rifles, Gharial	2,620
First Staffordshires, Pietermaritzburg	2,618
Thirty-sixth Sikhs, Lucknow	2,612
Witwatersrand Rifles,	2,595
Second Battalion Thirty-ninth Garhwal Rifles	2,585
First Battalion Connaught Rangers, Ferozepore	2,514
Thirty-fifth Sikhs	2,502
Ninetieth Punjabis,	2,481
Sixty-Second Punjabis,	2,465
H. M. Excellent	2,464
Eighteenth Hussars	2,463
Second Berkshires	2,406
Transvaal Cyclists Volunteers.	2,393
Malay States Guides	2,390

The final scores are expected to be made known at the beginning of July.

SIMLA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 28.

Although we have not seen much tennis during the past two days, two of the matches played to-day produced really excellent tennis. The first was between Mrs. Gracey, a well known lady tennis player in the Punjab, and Bibi Amrit Kaur, the daughter of Raja Sir Harnam Singh. The spectators who thronged to the match expected to see a fight to the finish and they were not disappointed. Mrs. Gracey led off playing very strong and won 6-2, but each point was keenly contested. In the second set Mrs. Gracey was seen even to better advantage than in the first few games, and she won five games at a stretch. She then seemed to tire and Bibi Amrit Kaur's long drives started telling and game by game she pulled up to 5 all amid the applause of the spectators. Both players now commenced showing signs of distress, Mrs. Gracey more so than Bibi Amrit Kaur. It was anybody's match. 6 all and 7 all were then called, and excitement ran high, but in the end Mrs. Gracey's curley "left hand" strokes told, and after "deuce and vantage" had been called more than once she won 9-7, after a well fought fight.

The second good match was between Mr. Maharaj Singh and Mr. Green, the latter a young player, but one who is coming on fast. Maharaj Singh took the lead and won the first 5 games but by no means easily. Green nothing daunted pulled himself together and by occasional dashes up to the net drew level with Maharaj Singh and 5 all was called. Greater experience however told in the end and Maharaj Singh won 7-5. In the second set Maharaj Singh won 6-2, but it was evident that Green was playing a cramped game owing to his tennis elbow. In any case though the better and more experienced player won, Green is to be congratulated on the plucky fight he put up.

The rest of the matches call for no special remarks, though it may be mentioned that in one of the ladies singles it would have been an advantage if aeroplanes were available to come in contact with the sky high lobs Results:—

Men's Singles:—

Maharaj Singh beat Green 7-5; 6-2.

Freitas beat Matthews 6-4; 6-3.

Hill beat Stookes 9-7; 8-6; 10-8.

Coates beat Misick 6-0; 6-2.

Johnstone beat Zulfiqar Khan 6-1; 6-3.

Ladies' Singles:—

Mrs. Gibbs beat Miss Marshall 6-4; 6-2.

Mrs. Phillips beat Mrs. Smith 4-6; 6-2; 6-0.

Mrs. Burt beat Mrs. Harrison 6-3; 2-6; 6-1.

Mrs. Muspratt Williams beat Mrs. Mackenzie 6-1; 6-4.

Mrs. Gracey beat Bibi Amrit Kaur 6-2; 9-7.

Mrs. Edwards beat Mrs. Macleod 6-1; 6-1.

Mrs. Macmillan beat Mrs. Glucksman 6-2; 6-1.

GOLF AT ST. ANDREWS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 28.

A feature of yesterday's golf meeting at St. Andrews was the victory of Blackwell over Abe Mitchell, the artisan golfer and last year's runner-up, by four up and two to play.

The Hon. Michael Scott, one of the favourites for the championship, was disqualified in the third round for arriving at the tee ten minutes late, though his opponent did not claim the match which Scott won by four up and three to play.

Gillies, of Working, beat Blackwell at the nineteenth hole, and William Greig, of New St. Andrews, beat Lionel Munn at twenty-second.

THE RHYTHM OF LIFE.

OLYMPIC CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS

The International Olympic Congress opened last mail week, says the "Daily Mail," at Lausanne to discuss the details with a view to the games in Berlin in 1916.

The conference was attended by a number of representatives of most European nations; and among those absent in body, "My friend, Mr. Roosevelt," as Baron de Coubertin said, "has sent a message even more robust than usual." It contains, as sequel to a eulogy of the noble art of boxing, a splendid onslaught upon those who watch sports but do not and cannot take part. Mr. Roosevelt would even refuse them permission to watch.

The special committee held a succession of private meetings which will have a very practical influence on the games of 1916 in Berlin. For the first time at those sports the programme will be standardised. It will be exact and permanent. More than this, the precise style and effect which the judges desire will be laid down. Divers, for example, will know exactly what patterns in the air their bodies are expected to assume; and no longer will the nation which is the host be able to demand special events, as the Swedes last year insisted on races rowed in boats without outriggers. This standardised programme will not be fixed till next year, but it is to the credit of the Germans that they are understood to be willing to accept it.

The new and precise arrangements for the representation of each nation by deputy on the international council has with much trouble been fixed at these committee meetings, and we may now regard the Olympic Games as standardised for all time, barring small necessary addition and substractions to be made as customs charge. Golf is the newest addition. Perhaps hockey may succeed it.

"SPORTING PSYCHOLOGY."

Baron de Coubertin himself has just published a most original and quite practical book with the rather mystic title, "La Psychologie Sportive." He hopes to make games and sports, under the guidance of the Olympic Games, affect profoundly the education of the whole world; and this conference is one of the early steps. The future race is to learn "the rhythm of life" on the playing fields all over Europe and America.

It has been strange, amusing, and perhaps significant at this international congress to hear Japanese, Mexicans, and Turks; counts, dukes, barons, officers, and private citizens representing a dozen countries—all engaged in discussion of what is called the new science of "sporting psychology."

One direct effect this rather abstract science has already had. It has given Governments a plansable excuse for proffering financial support to their Olympic athletes. I understand that the French, German and Swedish Government which have given the lead, will be followed by many other Governments; and these national contributions to the Olympic organisation will be much bigger than is thought. Doubtless a desire to see their nation win at Berlin in 1916 is the prime reason; but "the mental and moral value of sport" is the excuse.

The English Government has been asked but has refused to follow the lead. Individual effort has, however, advanced some way. During the consideration of a score of schemes for promoting different forms of athletics in England, a number of conditional offers of money have been privately made; and during the summer the outline for the various schemes will be published and public subscriptions invited. The Duke of Somerset, who is attending the committee meetings and the congress is very firmly impressed with the need of a larger exchequer. The general idea is to send to Berlin fewer athletes, much more stringently selected and better equipped. At the Midland Counties Amateur Athletic Association yesterday favour was expressed for the inclusion of a steeple-chase in the Olympic programme.

£6,560 DAMAGES FOR ILLEGAL SEIZURE OF SHIPS.

The Franco-Italian Court, appointed to arbitrate on the seizure by the Italian naval authorities during the Turco-Italian naval authorities during the Turco-Italian war of the French steamers Carthage and Manouba delivered its award.

The Court found that the Italian authorities were not in the right in capturing the vessels, and condemned the Italian Government to pay £6,400 in the case of the Carthage and £160 in respect of the Manouba.—Reuter.

BOXING IN POONA.

ANNUAL L. NORTH LANC TOURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, May 28.

The bad weather which prevented the holding of the Loyal North Lancashire Boxing Tournament at Ghoripuri on Monday night fortunately was not repeated last night, so that it was possible, notwithstanding occasional drizzling, to complete the programme allotted for the night.

Referee.—The Hon. Mr. Arthur Hill Trevor.

Judges.—Captains Venn Ellis and Bacon.

The following are the details:—

NOVICE —BANTAM WEIGHTS.

Pte. Granger, G. Coy., beat Pte. Gibson, B. Coy., Gibson retiring in the second round after a brisk set to.

NOVICE—FEATHER WEIGHTS.

Pte. Dennis, A. Coy., beat Pte. snowling, C. Coy., after an even fight in which little damage was done.

NOVICE—LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Pte. Wild, D. Coy., beat Pte. Murphy, C. Coy., whom he knocked out after a severe gruelling just before the fight closed.

OPEN BANTAM—WEIGHTS.

Pte. Penny, L.N.L., beat Pte. Greggins, L.N.L., after a brisk bout in which Greggins was cautioned for clinching and then disqualified.

OPEN FEATHERS—WEIGHTS.

Pte. Baker, Middlesex, beat Driver Bird, 76th Battery, in the first round when the latter retired.

OPEN NOVICES LIGHT—WEIGHTS.

Pte. Barrett, Norfolk, beat Pte. Hall, L. N. L. in a good spirited fight which the better man won in the end, after an extra round, when Hall's hand gave out.

OPEN MIDDLE—WEIGHTS.

Pte. Rudd, Middlesex, beat Pte. Gladwyn, 43rd L. I. Poor first two rounds were followed by a brisker third in which Rudd was given the verdict.

10 ROUND BOUT LIGHT—WEIGHTS.

Pte. Makins, L.N.L., beat Drewer Manning, 76th Battery. This was one of the best contests of the evening, despite its length, both men putting in good and effective work. Makins received the verdict on points.

FOUR ROUND—CONTEST.

A four round contest in which Boy Gaskell of the Cheshire met Boy Matheson of the Lancs. ended in favour of the latter.

OPEN FEATHER—WEIGHTS.

Pte. Garland, 43rd L.I., beat Pte. Gebbard, 43rd L.I., after a plucky hard fought contest in which Gebbard was twice floored.

OPEN LIGHT—WEIGHTS.

Pte. Connor, L.N.L., beat Pte. Hudson, L.N.L., the latter receiving severe punishment.

OPEN MIDDLE—WEIGHTS.

Pte. Locke, Middlesex, beat Pte. Kinnaird after a very level fight which nessitated an extra round.

NOVICES WELTER—WEIGHTS.

Pte. Green, A. Coy., beat Pte. Clarke, B. Coy., on points.

OPEN MIDDLE—WEIGHTS.

Pte. Worley, Middlesex, beat Pte. Coshell, 43rd L.I., after an even fight in which both men were badly battered.

NOVICES LIGHT—(REGIMENTAL.)

Pte. McKeanley, E. Coy., knocked out Pte. West., D. Coy., in the second round.

Pte. Baker beat Pte. Storry who threw up the sponge in the 1st round. Pte. Curran, E. Coy., won on points from Pte. May, C. Coy.

LIEUTENANT BOWER'S DEPENDANTS.

Colonel Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India in mail week:—Whether, considering the fact that a joint annuity of £300 has been granted to the mother and sisters of Captain Scott in addition to the pension and annuity to Lady Scott and her son, that a joint annuity of £300 a year has been granted to the widow and sister-in-law of Dr. Wilson, and that a pension and annuity amounting to £67 12s. per annum in addition to 3s. a week for each child has been granted to the widow of Petty-Officer Evans, he will take the necessary steps to secure more generous treatment for the widow and sisters of Lieutenant Bower, of the Royal Indian Marine who have only been granted by the Government of India pensions amounting in all to £100 per annum, a sum hardly more than what Lieutenant Bower himself would have been entitled to had he been simply invalided out of the Service.

Mr. Montagu:—The Hon'ble and gallant Member is mistaken in thinking that Lieutenant Bowers left a widow. The pensions have been granted to his mother and sisters. They are in excess of what would have been admissible under either naval or Indian regulations in the case of an officer of his standing killed in action; and they more than satisfy the Prime Minister's promise regarding the provision to be made from public revenues for dependent relatives.

All lovers of cricket—their name is legion—will be glad to learn that Mr. J. B. Hobbs, the famous Surrey professional, has written a practical manual on the national game. He calls it "How to make a Century." It contains a number of hints which batsmen of all grades are sure to appreciate, and, what is more, a budget of anecdotes and some lively touches of autobiography.

ATTORNEY IN TROUBLE.

CHARGE BROUGHT BY CLIENT.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

At the Calcutta High Court, on Friday, a Special Bench presided over by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Chaudhari sat to consider a matter which appeared on the list as "in the matter of Clause 10 of the Letters Patent and in the matter of an attorney."

On the matter being called on, the Advocate-General informed the Court that a copy of the rule in this case had been served upon him in accordance with the usual practice, and it being the practice for the Advocate-General to attend in applications of this sort, he was present in comformity with that custom.

Mr. Buckland said that the rule had also been served on the Law Society in accordance with the orders of Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, and he appeared on behalf of the Law Society.

The Chief Justice elicited the information that Mr. Langford James had obtained the rule for Kusum Kumari Dassi.

Mr. Jackson said he appeared with Mr. Norton and Mr. St. John Stephen for the attorney for the purpose of showing that the matter was not ripe for hearing at that stage. Mr. Jackson mentioned the name of the attorney.

The Chief Justice: I do not wish the name of the attorney to be mentioned.

Mr. Jackson: Very well, but as a matter of fact it is rather farcical, specially in the present case.

The Chief Justice: Perhaps we had better be told what the rule is about by Mr. James.

Mr. James: Shortly, the rule is this. My client is the executrix of a man named Nilmony Pal, now deceased, on the 21st April, 1909.

Mr. Jackson: I don't wish to interfere with what your lordship has just said. But at the present moment what I wish to say is that nothing can be mentioned in this Court at the present stage. The case is not ripe for hearing.

The Chief Justice: We must know what the case is before we can say whether it is ripe for hearing or not. We must have some general idea. Mr. James will not go beyond a mere statement of what the rule is about and what we are asked to do.

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Mr. James said that on the 21st April, 1909, a suit was filed on behalf of Nilmony Pal against Noyan Manjuri Dassi to recover Rs. 9,000 said to be due on a promissory note. The plaint in that suit ws drawn personally by the attorney against whom this rule has been obtained. The promissory note on the face of it appeared to be for Rs. 9,000 and it was witnessed by a man named Kuchil Lal Sen. It was mentioned in the rule that it was on information received from Nilmony Pal, now deceased, that he told the sirkar that the promissory note was in the handwriting of this attorney. That was as high as Mr. James could put it on that point. In July, 1910, Kuchil brought a suit against the attorney. On the 29th November, 1910, the attorney verified and filed his written statement in that suit. Mr. James read the plaint as well as certain paragraphs of the written statement and said that in the written statement there was a statement on oath by the attorney that on the date of the promissory note Rs. 3,000 was advanced, a year afterwards Rs. 4,000 was advanced and a fortnight afterwards Rs. 1,000 was advanced, making in all Rs. 8,000. They had it on the oath of the attorney that when the promissory note was executed, Noyan Manjuri Dassi was a client of his firm. Therefore if the attorney's statement in his written statement was true, he was shown to have persuaded his client, with his knowledge to sign a promissory note for Rs. 9,000 knowing full well that only Rs. 3,000 had been advanced. At the time the suit was filed by Nilmony Pal, the attorney's firm were acting for Noyan Manjuri Dassi. Therefore the attorney drew a plaint which he knew to be untrue, containing allegations which he knew to be untrue and he drew the plaint against a client of his own. Those were the circumstances under which Counsel brought this matter before their lordships. The Chief Justice: On that you applied for a rule?

Mr. James: Yes, a rule on the attorney to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls.

Continuing, Mr. James said that the rule was obtained upon a petition. In most of the paragraphs of the petition he had stated the source of his information. In other paragraphs, he had stated the grounds of his belief but inasmuch as the rule was verified in this form that "it is true to the best of my information, knowledge and belief" in order to comply more strictly with the rule, he had put in a supplementary affidavit stating that paragraphs were true to his knowledge, what paragraphs were on information and belief and stating with regards to those paragraphs wherein he omitted to state the source of his information, what the source of his information was.

The Chief Justice: Very well. Then we can hear Mr. Jackson.

NOT RIPE FOR HEARING.

Mr. Jackson: I say that the case is not ripe for hearing. I don't intend dealing with the merits at all. One thing I apprehend is perfectly clear, namely, that I must have sufficient time. Another thing I apprehend is also perfectly clear, namely, that there must be personal service on me. What has been done? I submit your lordships will look into these things and see the way in which business is done.

The Chief Justice: We had better deal with your objections. There has been no personal service?

Mr. Jackson: No.

Mr. James: If it would shorten matters, I have no objection to time being given.

Mr. Jackson: The only document which was served on the 16th was that a copy had been received from the clerk to the attorney in question. At 2-30 on Thursday afternoon, copies of certain affidavits were served.

The Chief Justice: Does it mean that you want further time?

Mr. Jackson: I am not asking for an adjournment. I asked that the business of this Court be regulated.

The Chief Justice: I am asking whether you ask for further time?

Mr. Jackson: Your lordship will pardon me but I wish to explain my position. I say you cannot hear this rule until ten clear days after the service of the rule in regular order. That has not been done. I mean no disrespect to your lordships in not answering your lordship's question. What I am insisting on is my strict rights. I may say that I do not wish to mislead your lordships in any way. When the rule is served in regular order. I shall contend that the rule under no circumstances whatever?—

The Chief Justice: It is no use anticipating that.

Mr. Jackson: I want at any rate that the rules should be followed strictly. May I call your lordship's attention to the practice at Home?

The Chief Justice: We know the practice at Home. What is the practice here?

Mr. Jackson: Your lordships can easily ascertain that by referring to cases of Sir Augustus Stewart and McNair. On the authority of the second case I shall, when the rule comes on, object to Mr. Pugh or Mr. Buckland appearing for the Law Society. There is a distinct authority in my favour. Would your lordships like to be referred to those cases?

The Chief Justice: What we would like to be referred to is the rules of this Court.

Mr. Jackson: So far as I know there are no rules on the subject. There are rules for motions. I understand that where there are no rules, absolutely referring to a matter, the practice is to follow the English rules in such matters. However, whatever may be the practice, I am mentioning it to your lordships that under no possible circumstances can this matter come on to-day. What I have been served with on the 16th is before the Court; there are no affidavits of any description or copies of affidavits and no grounds. One of the things most clearly laid down in this Court and in England is that you cannot throw a lot of affidavits at a man's head and say, "Find out the grounds here." When you apply for a rule, you have to state specifically what are your grounds for asking to strike so and so off the Rolls and support that by an affidavit. In the case of another attorney of this Court (Mr. Jackson here mentioned the name) the grounds were specifically stated.

The Chief Justice: I would ask you not to mention the name of any gentleman whose name does not appear. It is most objectionable.

Mr. Jackson: How am I to get that case then?

The Chief Justice: There is no great difficulty. The Registrar can be approached. It is absolutely wrong to mention the name of an attorney against whom no order has been made.

Mr. Jackson: Very well. I will not mention any names. I will tell the attorney to approach the Registrar for that case.

Continuing, Mr. Jackson asked whether there was anything in the rule about exhibits. As regards the exhibits filed on Thursday how could that be admitted after the rule had been issued? All these things were said to be penal and were to be treated on that footing.

The Chief Justice: I don't think it is necessary to labour this at all. We think you ought to have grounds. If you want ten days to answer the affidavits, by all means you may have time. That only required three sentences. It was so obvious.

RULE HOPELESSLY BAD.

Mr. Jackson: The fact of my having mentioned this and having obtained ten days' time does not interfere with my saying that the rule is hopelessly bad and cannot be cured.

The Chief Justice: We are not dealing with the rule now.

Mr. James: My friend has stated that no exhibit was served on him. His attorney wrote himself that the grounds might be sent to him without exhibits and I have the correspondence here.

Mr. Jackson: Will you kindly show me the latter?

Mr. James handed the letter over.

Mr. Jackson read the letter and said that his client was asked to pay Rs. 10-14, and on that Counsel asked the attorney whether he was a born idiot.

The Chief Justice: I think we had better not have confidential communications (laughter).

Mr. Jackson: I am to assist at my own execution by sending him Rs. 10-14. That is rather a startling idea.

Mr. Jackson said he would be ready to discuss the rule on Monday week.

The Chief Justice: Very well. You must be prepared to deal with the supplementary affidavit.

Mr. Jackson: I propose to deal with everything on that day. Your lordship will give me full liberty to argue the whole rule. I am entitled to object even to the admission of the supplementary affidavit.

The Chief Justice: The rule is to be reserved with the grounds and whatever other materials may be necessary, all the affidavits.

Mr. Jackson: It will be open to me to argue that the rule cannot be re-served. There may be a fresh rule, if your lordships like.

The Chief Justice: Certainly, anything you wish to argue, any technical objections as will as the merits.

His lordship the Chief Justice then passed he following order:—We consider that the service, through it may not be in opposition to any rule of the Court, is not sufficient for us at present to act on. We therefore required that there should be a further service of the rule with the grounds, that is, with all the affidavits at present in existence, and the matter will come on on Monday the 2nd June.

DELHI LIBEL CLAIM.

SUPERINTENDENT'S LETTER PRIVILEGED.

The hearing was concluded in the King's Bench on May 7 of the action brought by Henry Sidney Wigmore, quartermaster, who was serving on board the P. and O. steamship Delhi in December, 1911, when she was wrecked off the coast of Morocco, against Captain Philip Harris, superintendent at the Tilbury Docks of the P. and O. Steamship Company, to recover damages for alleged libel. The plaintiff's case was that the defendent had imputed in a letter that he had endeavoured to injure the steamship company at the court of inquiry into the wreck of the Delhi, and that his statement that while rescuing a lascar he lost his trousers with £5 3s. 6d. in the pocket was untrue. The defendant pleaded privilege.

Mr. Batten, for the defendant, submitted that there was no case to go to the jury. The occasion on which the letter was written was privileged, and there was no evidence that the defendant was actuated by malice.

Mr. David, in reply argued that the letter containing the libel was written by the defendant to gratify anger and malice, and that therefore he was not protected by his plea of privilege.

Mr. Justice Lawrence said he would assume that the letter might be held by the jury to be a libel. But he had to consider the circumstances under which it was written. It was written by the defendant in his capacity of inspector or investigator of claims, and it was written after the plaintiff had sent in a claim to Captain Angus, whose duty it was to receive such claims. It became the defendant's duty to report on that claim, and to state whether or not he passed it. In order to come to a decision, he had to consider the circumstances under which the alleged loss took place, and the person who was making the claim. Having done so, he wrote the letter in question. There was no evidence whatever that the defendant either felt or expressed any antagonism towards the plaintiff. He had come to the conclusion that there was no evidence of malice, and that the defendant wrote the letter in the discharge of his duty, and therefore he gave judgment for the defendant.

Mr. Batten said on behalf of the defendant that he did not ask for costs.

Judgment was accordingly entered for the defendant without costs.

HANDWRITING.

DICKENS AND BLACKIE.

Dickens was the most easily read of authors. He acquired the art of legible writing when as "the best and most rapid reporter ever known"—it is his own description of himself—he had to hurry to and from country meetings by coach and post-chaise. The transcription of shorthand notes in a badly-lighted vehicle bumping over a rough road led to the formation of a hand in which every letter was perfectly formed—a characteristic which, as you may see in the Dickens MSS. in the Dyce and Forster collection, he retained to the last.

Professor Blackie could give points even to Mr. Cunninghame Graham in the matter of bad hand writing. There used to be an elderly Highland compositor on an Edinburgh journal who had the reputation of being the only man to set up the professor's scrawl, but even he was floored on one occasion. "I couldna set it," he said, after puzzling over the manuscript, "but if I had my pipes I could play her!"

MURDER IN A WOOD.

At Wimborne William Walter Burton, described as a trapper, 29, was charged with murdering Winifred Mary Mitchell, 24, servant, at Gussage St. Michael on March 31.

When the magistrate's clerk read the charge Burton made no reply, but slightly inclined his head in acknowledgment.

Superintendent Ricketts stated what had transpired at the inquest, and said the Public Prosecutor asked for a remand for a week.

Sergeant Stockley stated that he found the dead body buried in a wood at Gussage, and identified it as that of Winifred Mary Mitchell, who had been missing since the last day of March. He arrested Burton at Manor Farm, and charged him on suspicion with murdering Mitchell.

In answer to the Bench, witness said he had good grounds for arresting the prisoner, through what came to his knowledge. Burton was remanded for a week.

LONDON NIGHT CLUBS.

The Growth of Gambling.

The newspaper reader has grown familiar of late with the term "night club," writes "A West End Man" in the "Daily Mail" on the present craze for secret gambling. There have been many raids recently by the police on establishments organised for the playing of the illegal games, of baccarat and its variant chemin-de-fer, and the Press has been full of descriptions of the scene as surprised by the officers of the law—the luxurious appointments of the room, the piles of gold and notes lying in the nine numbered compartments into which the green baize tablecloth is divided, the players in evening dress, the profusion of wines and smoking materials of all kinds in the background.

London, like all other capitals, has always had its Bohemian clubs for supper and dancing—in the early nineties the Corinthian, that flouted the susceptibilities of St. James's-square, and the Gardenia, in the less decorous neighbourhood of Leicester-square; to-day the cabarets and other resorts catering for a similar public, resorts with all the machinery of elections, subscriptions, and lists of members, where supper to the strains of a band, and dancing to follow, is the nightly programme.

INCREASING POPULARITY OF GAMBLING.

But there probably never was a time when so large a class of persons, bitten with the craze for staking money on the fall of the cards, found so many opportunities provided in the West End for indulging their weakness. In fact, so numerous are the proprietors of chemin-de-fer establishments who, attracted by the huge profits to be made in a very short space, have opened their doors to properly accredited visitors, that there are not enough of the latter to go round, and recourse is had to all sorts of expedients to find fresh patrons with money to loose.

This condition of things is unquestionably due to the increasing popularity among the wealthy classes of foreign pleasure resorts—Biarritz, Cannes, Mentone in the winter; Dieppe, Dinard, Trouville, Aix-les-Bains in the summer—where the Casino and its Cercle Privè are the centre of attraction for the visitors. Everybody, as a matter of course, stakes his or her louis at baccarat with a feeling that it is all part of a Continental holiday. Go into the baccarat rooms of, say, the Casino at Cannes! One will see people occupying the most exalted positions—peers, politicians of all grades from the minister to the back-bencher, society great ladies, who would never dream in England of doing such a thing, sitting hour after hour night after night before dwindling or increasing piles of money. What wonder if a passion for play that will not be denied is instilled by these experiences into all sorts of persons with no responsibilities of public duty or social rank to keep them from gambling on their return!

HOW THE CLUBS ARE RUN.

The principles on which all these night clubs—not all, be it stated, situated in the district of St. James's, but some even conducted in unassuming houses in residential squares—are run are the same. Admittance is personal, or through the visiting card. Smokes and drinks, from eighteen-penny cigars to cigarettes, and champagne to soda water, as well as light refreshments such as sandwiches and dessert, are provided free for all comers, no charge of any kind being made to or liability incurred by the visitor beyond the *cagnotte*, as the percentage levied by the proprietor on the sums staked is called, and from which the profits of the undertaking flow. To estimate the exact amount of this levy is nice mathemetical problem, because, although it usually starts at 5 per cent. on the initial stake of each punter, there are various modifications that affect the amount of the *cagnotte* on subsequent winning *coups*.

Broadly speaking, in London night clubs this percentage is in the region of 15 and 20 per cent.—a heavy toll on even a lucky gambler's winning for a night, and bound to prove ruinous for a persistent player. Foreign casinos with a *cagnotte* of some 10 per cent. make huge profits, the municipality of Nice, for instance, getting £800,000 a year apart from the share paid to the State for granting the concession. In the same way the proprietor of one well-known establishment close to Bond-street reputed to have made net gains of £12,000 in six months before competition in this line of business became so keen. It is plain that, when the prizes run so high, there should be found plenty of people ready to risk the penalties of detection and cater for so lucrative a client as is the individual lucrative under these costly conditions to take a "bank." Gambling in London is necessarily an expensive amusement since the charges are framed on the scale of the attendant risks, but it flourishes on the patronage of those who hold the point of view of the fair devotee of chem-de-fer who recently remarked to the writer, "I'd sooner play and lose than not play at all."

IN DEFIANCE OF THE LAW.

Gambling in defiance of the law seems to add to the fascination of the thing for the frequenters of London night-clubs. True, a successful raid in which the men and women—for a few houses, though these are the exception admit both sexes—many of them promiment in fashionable circles, only escape the unpleasant penalties of publicity by giving names palpably improvised in a moment of excitement and holding handkerchiefs before their faces as they enter the police court on the following morning, deters some from their little flutter at "chemi," but in the course of a day or two the effect has worn off and back they flock to their particular haunts—it may be a flat in St. James's or a house as far west as the Royal Borough of Kensington, rented from its owner for a few nights.

As to the permanency of this craze one may be permitted to express a doubt. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find players wealthy enough to stand the losses inseparable from regular contributions to the insatiable *cagnotte*. So far has the stream of patrons flowing into some well-known night clubs dried up, that the proprietors have been driven to frequent restaurants and music-halls to look out for possible clients whom they can tempt with the discreetly uttered intimation, "I've got a good game of 'chemi' on at my place to-night, if you'd care to join us and bring a friend." Even if the individual only comes to look on and enjoy the cigars and cold collation so tactfully provided, there is always the possibility of his returning on another occasion and leaving twenty or thirty pounds behind in payment for the previous hospitality. Then, too, the cases of young men, some highly connected, who have incurred heavy losses at chemin-de-fer beyond their means to settle, and then had recourse to desperate expedients in order to keep the matter from parental knowledge, have not redounded to the credit of these night clubs. These reasons, together with the increased activity of the authorities, make it likely that the gambling club in its present form is fated to be an ephemeral feature of the night side of London.

Chemin-de-fer will continue to take its toll of the visitors to foreign spa and winter resort just because the social life of those places is so organised with a view to the revenue to be derived from the gambling concession that there is no alternative of an evening between sitting in the lounge of an hotel and watching the punters in the Cercle of the Casino. But in London, where the running of a night club is risky and attendance at it likely to prove so expensive, a person has to have the gambling mania to excess to make it worth while indulging under the conditions given above. If a man is so constituted that he must stake money on the off-chance of doubling or quadrupling it, starting-price betting is a more remunerative occupation than swelling the proceeds from the *cagnotte* for the benefit of an individual owning a night club.

NO SKIRTS IN 100 YEARS.

Mrs. Christian Hemmick, the Washington suffragette, has states a New York correspondent, written a suffragist drama, which will be shortly produced. The play shows that by the year 2013 skirts will be discarded, and both sexes will wear Oriental trousers. Kissing will be unknown, and a rule compelling health certificates for marriage will be in operation.

NIGHT IN THE HIMALAYAS.

A MEMORABLE JOURNEY.

Mr. Arthur W. Howlett writes in the "Manchester Guardian" the following interesting article:—

I have just finished a journey which must ever be memorable to me. For of many appealing parts of the world few held such a lure for me as the Himalayas, which lair in their recesses of snow and forest some of the fiercest of earth's creatures. Their naked peaks glitter a hundred miles away, and their unfathomable ravines and forests even the Indian sun leaves damp and cold. The trees are sublime in their profusion and in their beardings of mosses and creeper drapery, and they throw out wildly contorted arms across immense gulfs in which the eagles swim. Amid it all the narrow paths go twining, now clinging to some precipitous ledge, now caving deeply into the hillside, then coming out suddenly upon a corner that dominates a depth of immense profundity in which the very air seems to assume a tint of blue. At these corners cold winds come rushing by, edging along the cliffs, and salute one with the pang of the far-off snows. Elsewhere, where the track winds into the re-entrant of a ravine, the air is still, the sun is hot, and from the depths below creeps up, as through the mouth of some alchemist's funnel, the subtle odour of the pines. You may see a hut far down, with its row of terraces of cultivated land cut out of the steep above it, and a cow or buffalo grazing there, while a semi-naked urchin lolls beside it.

The forest is full of citizens, furtive, busy, and watchful. You know not what strange, wild creature slinks from your path as it hears your footfall, nor if there be not a panther watching you with stealthy eyes from the shadow of an overhanging rock. As I have been walking I have twice startled khakur (barking deer) in thickets beside me, and seen them leap forth and away like arrows, with a noise of crashing boughs. The magnificent hill pheasants, pecking on the track among the droppings of the pack-ponies, slide like shadows into the undergrowth as you draw near. To a stranger this is all romance, but to the poor peasant it is sadly workaday. It is not only by the sweat of his brow that he must eat bread, but at the peril of his life. No place is so devastated by wild animals. They take their toll of his flocks and herds—aye, and of his family. In the verandah of the dâk bungalow where I am staying is a printed notice of Government offering five hundred rupees for the destruction of a man-eating tiger that is infesting this region. Leopards are extremely bold and seem to have no fear of man, though they seldom attack him. One, however, was destroyed this year, the famous Almora leopard, which within five years had taken three hundred human lives.

In the morning of my night walk I had gone to a neighbouring valley on official business, taking with me a double-barrelled gun and some ball cartridge. The business occupied me longer than I had anticipated, and after it I sat with my host until dusk had fallen and the moon was mounted high above the hills. We sat in the verandah of the bungalow looking down a steep pine-clad slope to the lake, from every margin of which rose similar slopes shutting us in as in a bowl. There could be no scene of wilder beauty. The moon was very bright and threw up the track with great distinctness. I bade my host farewell and set forth. I emerged from the bowl shaped valley at a spot where a leopard had killed a bullock two days before. He had then made a rush into a party of four grass-cutters and mauled one severely about the thigh. But as I passed all was still and every bush was silent, and if he was still there he saw, no doubt, the gun under my arm, with its twin barrels gleaming like glass. I had a coolie with me bearing papers and a few odds and ends, and he shuffled along behind me with an occasional grunt or snuffle, but apparently unconcerned. I asked him if he was afraid of panthers, and he said no; when they saw the sahib they would go away, but with bears it was a different matter. If they were in the way and we met them, they would attack. I knew this was true. In the hills it is common to see men with frightfully disfigured faces the result of encounters with bears. They always strike at the face, and can tear a man's face off or scalp him as easily as would a circular saw.

Sometimes the track was open along the hillside, sometimes it was partially overhung by trees through which came a filigree of moonlight shadows. At other times it passed into a regular tunnel of trees and brushwood in which it was quite dark. Entering these bits was an eerie business, and the imagination was apt to run riot over what they might conceal. If one did fall over a bear the odds were all on the bear, for it was too dark to be sure of the gun. But the silence everywhere was profound. Once or twice things rustled in bushes, and there was the faint murmur of water tumbling over stones in the ravine below us. But even when the trees were not too thick there opened out before us that tremendous valley, all gilt and slumbersome, in the moonlight, with a faint star or two palled into insignificance in the radiant dome above it. At the far end of it was the lake, on the margin of which my little dâk bungalow lay, shining like a handful of quicksilver poured into a dent in a cushion. As I walked on I remembered, too, the great snake-skin hanging up in my host's verandah—that of a King Cobra. Perhaps of all serpents he is the most terrible, for he attacks without provocation, and will literally run after you. One prick from his fangs is sure death. I was told that between this place and the station in the plains at the foot of the hills all snakes are innocuous, thanks to a very holy fakir who used daily to pass on this way to and fro—a sort of Himalayan St. Patrick. But, like disbelief in ghosts, I felt that this might fail me at a critical moment. . . . I wished I could have known that this walk was to come when I was a boy at school.

THE TRAGEDY OF LAUGHTER.

Writing in "Le Journal," Dr. Cabanès gives some interesting instances of morbid laughter. He says there is often a solid depth of wisdom in the outward expressions of the wisdom of a nation, i.e., proverbs. Thus, to die with laughter is not a metaphor in many cases. He quotes Professor Bechéreff, of St. Petersburg, who reports a case whose malady has been termed "The obsessing smile," which is supposed to be a form of severe neurasthenia. Dr. Trével, of Paris, actually photographed a consumptive patient who died laughing in his agony. Hysteria is usually the cause of morbid laughter, or that hysterical condition induced by certain illnesses.

BIBLE IN 450 TONGUES

RECORD DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSLATIONS.

Many instructive facts were communicated by the Rev. A. Taylor, secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at the annual meeting of the society in Queen's Hall on May 7. Never in any previous year has the society sent out so many copies of Holy Scripture to the ends of the earth.

The languages and dialects into which the Bible is translated now number 450, and during the year ten new versions have been added. The society's issues of copies of the Scriptures now reach the huge total of 7,899,562, made up of 936,346 Bibles, 1,266,919 New Testaments, and 5,696,297 smaller portions.

In China last year, for every two English books the society sold it disposed of three in Chinese—the bulk of these being single gospels. The total expenditure for the year was £269,312, and the total receipts £267,667.

The speakers yesterday morning included the Marquis of Northampton, who presided, Rev. Henry Haigh, Sir W. Lee-Warner, Mr. G. A. King, and Dr. F. B. Meyer.

Mr. King stated that the society was now circulating in Africa Scriptures in 112 languages indigenous to that continent, and that 19 complete Bibles in the languages of Africa had been produced. Sir W. Lee-Warner emphasised the religious character of the peoples of India, and said that though their religions lacked morality the English had much to learn from the gentleness and patience under suffering of the Hindoo.

SUFFRAGETTE'S FATHER FINED.

Dr. Robert Wharry, of Whitstone, Dornwall, the father of the suffragette Olive Wharry, was on May 8 fined £50 and costs in the King's Bench Division for contempt of court. Miss Olive Wharry was senteneed to 18 months' imprisonment for setting fire to the Kew Gardens refreshment pavilion, was subsequently released by the Home Secretary. The writ which it was desired to serve upon Miss Wharry had been issued by the occupiers of the pavilion, to recover damages in respect of the loss they had suffered by the fire.

After her release from prison Miss Wharry was taken to her father's house in Cornwall. A solicitor's clerk went to the house to serve the writ in the damage case, but Miss Wharry refused to see him, and left the house. The clerk said that Dr. Wharry threatened to put him out "neck and crop," and flung the writ after him. There was a struggle in the porch, but Dr. Wharry denied this version of the incident. He said that the clerk rushed at him, and in self-defence he threw him on the grass. The clerk and a man who accompanied him fled to the gate. Counsel assured the court that Dr. Wharry had no intention of breaking the law. Mr. Justice Phillimore said he was of opinion that the whole of the unseemly conduct was brought about by Dr. Wharry in a state of excitement.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

INDIAN OX-TAIL SOUP.
AUSTRIAN FISH.
PIGEONS AU GRATIN.
COLD BEEF A LA COLONADE.
ITALIAN CHEESE BISCUITS.
TAPIOCA SOUFFLE.

Ox-tail, As. 4. Fish, As. 6. Pigeons, As. 10. Beef, As. 9. Potatoes, As. 2. Eggs, As. 6. French Beans, As. 2. Odds and ends, As. 4. Total, Rs. 2-11-0.

INDIAN OX-TAIL SOUP.

Cooks always demand soupmeat or a shin as well as the ox-tail but it is not required and should not be given. Get a large tail, blanch it by dipping in boiling water and divide it, reserving several of the medium meaty bits and setting the others to make stock as usual, letting it simmer for 5 or 6 hours and strain, meanwhile the other should have been cooked in a sealed dekchie in the oven with a little water, onion and carrot. Fry some finely sliced onion in plenty of fat until crisp and then add flour and curry powder to taste, cooking until brown, and then gradually add the gravy from the braised portions, and boil well. Add the meat cut in small pieces and serve with rice and lime juice.

AUSTRIAN FISH.

Cut the fish into fillets and fry in fat, keep hot in front of the fire while you mix over the fire a large cup of stock made from the fish bones and trimmings, with the yolk of two eggs and 2 tablespoonfuls of sherry, but not to boil. Lay the fish in a piedish, cover it with the egg mixture and put on that a thick layer of mixed breadcrumbs, onion and parsley; bake till brown.

PIGEONS AU GRATIN.

Split the pigeons and set them to stew in a casserole with half a teacupful of well washed rice or half cooked macaroni, with a teacupful of stock made from the giblets of the pigeons. Cover, set in the oven on a grating for 30 to 45 minutes. When cooked mix in a little grated cheese and lay in a dish, dust thickly with more cheese and put in the oven to brown.

COLD BEEF A LA COLONADE.

Make some forcemeat with a tongue, a kidney, some bacon, breadcrumbs, flavouring to taste and bind with an egg. Bone, ribs or brisket of beef, using bones to make a cupful of good stock, and stuff the meat with the forcemeat. Set it to braise in the oven in a dekchie on a grating with the stock, an onion and a carrot, for an hour or so. When done set it to cool pressed under a weight, strain the gravy and turn it into aspic with some gelatine and beat in it some mayonnaise, and with this thickly coat the meat. Set it in a border of the same broken in small pieces with slices of tomato and olives.

ITALIAN CHEESE BISCUITS.

Make some biscuits with the same cheese pastry as used for cheese straws, now pound 3 sardines and 2 anchovies, or 5 or 6 redfish, the yolks of 2 hard boiled eggs, a tablespoonful of chutney, the same of grated cheese, and seasoning to taste. Spread the biscuit with this, placing a ring of the egg white in the centre of each and piling paste on that. Cream or Ideal milk can be used to soften the taste of the paste mixture.

TAPIOCA SOUFFLE.

Make a light batter by cooking together a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, adding to it a teacupful of milk, boiling it well and stirring the while. Have ready sufficient tapioca that has been cooked in milk in the oven to a soft mass and rub it through a sieve. Stir this into the batter off the fire with sugar, vanilla and some brandy or sherry; when nearly cold work in the beaten yolks of three eggs beating lightly, and last of all the whites beaten to stiff froth; only half fill the plain large or small moulds in which the souffle will be baked or steamed and send to table the instant it is ready.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XXI.—(*Continued.*)

"What's the good of another hour or two of life to me? I've got to go—I must meet God now or very soon. Let me go to Him believing—not with curses on my lips." Veronica—it's quite easy for you—no one will suspect—here—here——"

With one hand he tugged a pillow from behind his head. "That's all you want," he gasped. "I'll lie quite quiet. It'll all be over in a few seconds. Veronica, it's for Launcelot—you love him, don't you? Think of his child! Do it, Veronica—for Launcelot's sake."

She wrenched her hand free from his clinging finger—there were drops of blood on her wrist where his nails had dug into the flesh. But she made no effort to recede from the bedside; she stood there as if hypnotised, bound to the spot. The Squire had fallen back, worn and spent by the very intensity of his emotion. His lips still moved though no sound passed them, and his eyes—his eyes were fixed upon her beseechingly, and the supplication they conveyed, the dumb appeal, was more eloquent by far than any words, however passionate, that could be spoken.

She had dreaded the possibility of this awful demand being made upon her. All that afternoon the fear of it had rankled in her brain. How would she behave if her fears should prove to be justified.

She had not changed her views one whit. She was not of those who declaim principles that they are not prepared to live up to. She had recalled, that afternoon, the instance which she had cited of the railway guard pinned down and burnt alive because no one had the courage to end his suffering; she would have done so unhesitatingly, braving all consequences, had she been there.

And to her mind, though the circumstances were not quite analogous, the Squire should have the right to demand that his sufferings be shortened. He was enduring fierce physical agony, Sir Fredric had told her so, and there was not the remotest chance of saving his life. He had not many hours to live.

But that was not the main reason why he demanded death—perhaps not the reason at all. It was because his death ensured the succession to the estate of one to whom it belonged by every right—the firstborn of his firstborn. The Squire wished to die in order that a gross injustice should be frustrated—that his son's wife and his grandson should not be cast [illegible] penniless. Of the injustice Vero[illegible]ad no doubt—she felt about it a[illegible]dly as did Mr. Holt himself—but to [illegible] this justify interference that could not be differentiated from murder?

According to her views—yes. The welfare of the living must utterly outweigh the value of a few hours of life to a dying and suffering man. Moreover, Veronica knew of a fact which even Launcelot ignored. Madge Holt was not the strong and healthy woman which her husband imagined her to be. She had developed symptoms of a wasting disease, but she had confided the truth to no one but Veronica. Launcelot was wrong in his belief that she could earn a living for herself and her son; she could not do so for long at any rate. Then, without means, what was to become of them? Madge was too proud to accept charity.

Yes—the true solution, the only solution, was the death of the man who asked for death. But to be called upon to be the instrument, the executioner! Veronica shrank back appalled at the thought. She had a tender heart—she could not bear to kill any living thing—and she regarded Squire Holt as a dear friend—ever since her childhood he had filled a niche in her life.

It was not the consequences that she feared. Justified to her own mind, she cared nothing for the opinion of others. She was preferred to face trial, condemnation, punishment if need be, confident of her own good intent, and believing there might be some, in high places, who would see with her eyes, and bring about a revision of the law that recognises no degrees in murder, no extenuating circumstances capable of reducing a death sentence to anything less than penal servitude for life.

Such had been the trend of her thoughts that afternoon. Conscience impelled her to comply with the dreadful request if it should be made, but, on the other hand, all the gentleness of her natnre, of her womanhood, revolted against the actual carrying out of such an act.

And it was this physical revulsion which had led her to struggle, to bury her face in her hands and to hesitate—at a moment when speed of action seemed imperative. Right or wrong, she had made up her mind what she would do if fate directed; yet the moment came and the requisite strength was not in her.

For a few moments, which seemed like an eternity, she stood there by the side of the bed unable to withdraw her eyes from those of the Squire which held her mesmerised with their despairing frantic appeal.

"Kill—kill——" they seemed to say. "Oh, coward that you are to talk and fear to act! Would you have these eyes haunt you to your dying day? They shall do so if you refuse to kill."

And she knew that it was true. If her courage failed her now—if she waited till it was too late—she would never be free from those eyes which would follow her wherever she went; she would see them with their soul-racking reproach, in sunshine and shadow, they would lower at her through the darkest night, she would see them reflected in the glances of her dearest friends. There would be no rest for her evermore; those eyes of the dying Squire, pleading, piteous, charged with infinite pain, would be with her till she herself went to the grave.

Her teeth chattering she leant forward a little, drawn by the terrible fascination of the eyes. The Squire lay immobile now, flat on his back; his lips were a little parted, but they had ceased to move; a grey tint seemed to be spreading over his cheeks; his arms thrown out over the bedclothes twitched a little now and then and his breath came stertorously. All the life left in his body seemed concentrated in the eyes—and the eyes pleaded with her to kill.

"Veronica, if you want me to believe in God don't let me go before Him with curses upon my lips." That is what they were saying now. It flashed through Veronica's brain that this was an argument of infinite importance which had not occurred to her when she had reasoned the matter out with herself. If the Squire lived to know his grandson was disinherited he would curse his God, the God whom he had served with simple unquestioning faith; he would die with curses upon his lips; he had said so, and now the awful threat was reflected in his eyes. She could read it there just as she could read the threat against herself.

Despairingly she thrust out her hands and they came in contact with something that lay close to the Squire's head. It was the pillow that he had dragged from under it. She shuddered and trembled—then she lifted the pillow——

The eyes lit up. "Hasten—hasten——" they seemed to say.

Veronica set her teeth and suddenly all fear, all hesitation vanished. She knew just what she had to do and she set about it with the calm deliberation that she would employ in any simple professional duty.

Very gently she lowered the pillow till it covered the face of the dying man. She saw his eyes fixed upon her till they were hidden, and they were threatening no longer—they were filled, or so it seemed to her, with ineffable gratitude, and there was no fear in them, no tremor—only peace. She noticed, too, as she pressed the pillow down upon the face, that there was no struggle; not even a quivering of the limbs, nor any moan nor sigh; it was as if the man had ceased to breathe before the covering of his mouth and nostrils.

She did not know how long she stood there holding the pillow down. She was quite calm and there seemed to be no horror in what she did. She was breathing a prayer the while; a prayer that her old friend's soul might not go out with curses to meet his God.

And then suddenly she started and stood erect, the pillow still lying where she had placed it. The door had opened so gently that she had not heard the sound, and someone had entered the room.

She turned and found herself face to face with Mark Holt.

He had kept out of her way till now, but fate willed it that they should meet thus—at the bedside of the man whom she had just sent—to rest.

And yet he had noticed nothing—he was standing in the doorway. "Oh, Veronica," he said, "they want you in Launcelot's room. Hornby was on his way to fetch you. He had told Nurse Gertrude to come here, but it will be a minute or two before she is ready. So I offered to stay with father in order to release you."

Veronica stood aside so that the figure upon the bed could be seen, the face still covered by the pillow. She made a little gesture of the hand towards it.

"Your father is dead," she whispered. "He begged for death and I have given him his desire."

The man bounded forward. "What—what?" he shouted.

He pushed her roughly aside and tore the pillow from his father's face. Veronica stood motionless, but she drew a sigh of deep relief, for one glance at the bed told her that the work was done. Squire John was dead, and rarely had she looked upon so peaceful, so happy a face. The eyes were closed and she knew they would never haunt her now.

Disregarding Mark she turned and walked quietly towards the door but he followed her and seized her by the shoulders, swinging her round so that she confronted him.

"Murderess!" he cried. "My God, but you shall swing for this."

He had released her shoulders, and now he clenched his fist and it was with difficulty that he kept himself from striking her. But her calm astounded and subdued him.

"I wish you to send for the police and charge me," she said. "I admit that I have killed your father. I had no intention of concealing what I did. I shall not run away. But in the meanwhile please let me go to Launcelot—who needs me."

He ground his teeth furiously. "I'm damned if you do. I——"

He got no further, for at that moment Sir Fredric Hornby appeared in the doorway.

"Come quickly, Veronica," he said. "I fear there's no time to be lost. Launcelot is asking for you." Then he started and gazed anxiously at the faces of the two people in the room.

"What is the matter?" he asked.

"Matter?" Mark broke into a fierce langh. "Matter enough. Do you see this woman? She's a murderess. She's killed my father—smothered him with a pillow. See for yourself——"

Hornby strode to the bed. For a moment he bent over the still body, then, very gently, he turned to Veronica.

"Is it true—that you did this?"

She bowed her head. "Yes—quite true."

Mark spat vituperation. "The hell-cat. You hear—she admits it. But, by God, she shall swing!"

He shot out his hand as if to seize the girl, but Hornby intervened.

"This is not the time, Holt," he said. "Don't forget that we are in the presence of death." He turned to Veronica and in the quick glance he gave her she read comprehension, pity—and love.

"Go to Launcelot, Veronica," he commanded. "He has but a few minutes to live. Go quickly. I make myself responsible for you. Holt, you and I will stay here."

And so, Mark no longer attempting to prevent her, Veronica sped from the room, a murderess rejoicing in her crime, and, a few moments later, she was kneeling by the bedside of the man she loved—the man to whom she had devoted herself so utterly—the man for whose sake she had sinned most grievously against human, if not divine, made law.

And it was with his head resting upon Veronica's shoulder that Launcelot, whom she had dragged from folly's mill, quietly passed away to the peace which he had so little known in life. She had kissed him but once in living, and now, the second time, upon his dead cold cheek.

Outside along the terrace the peacocks screamed, but Veronica did not hear them; for with the passing of Launcelot oblivion fell upon her, too.

* * * *

In her unconsciousness she dreame[d] a dream. She saw herself sitting in[a] narrow dock between two sad-fac[ed] women and she knew that she was[in] a criminal court for the murder to w[hich] she had pleaded guilty. Every d[etail] stood out, with conspicuous clear[ness] The jury in their box confrontin[g] —twelve stolid citizens, whose fac[es] tried in vain to read, wondering[ly] had won their sympathy or no[t] was making voluminous notes[in] stubby pencil, another she [thought] looked sleepy and bored, and [a] yet another who seemed to l[ook] whenever she caught his e[ye] were stupid and unintellectua[l] sure of that, and there w[as] wonder in her mind that [one] fellow creature should dep[end] decision of so palpably i[nept] crew. She had once b[een] as a witness at a mu[rder] now, in her dream, she [was] ly reproducing the scene[s] pressed itself upon her [mind] self, however, as the p[ast] of the one whom she

The court was crow[ded] a number of well-dr[essed] whispered together, [and] they were criticising [the] demeanour, her cl[othes] She felt that they [were] appointed if she [were] for that was what [they] and hear—the pr[onouncing] sentence and th[en] prisoner at th[e bar] it was mere t[o] She had heard [the] once by a [jury] fitted into he[r] Very soon [the] something [else] Her counse[l] was speaki[ng] of argume[nts] terly wro[ng] to make [her] the mor[e]

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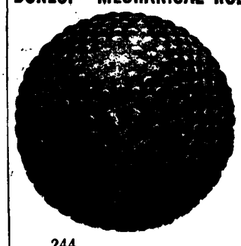

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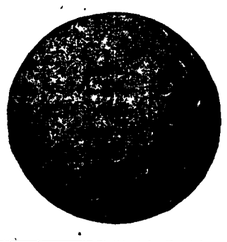

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Printed and Published by ALBERT JAMES BUCKLE for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.